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Knox Rebukes Strikers; 9 Britons Flee Eire Camp; U. S. Holds 10,000 Aliens

The World's Day—August 18, 1942

Washington: N. J. Strikers Rebuked by Knox

Secretary of Navy Knox rebuked outlaw strikers at the General Cable Corporation plant in Bayonne, N. J., whose defiance of the War Labor Board and their own union leaders forced the Navy to step in. Mr. Knox said the Navy's action "must under no circumstances be construed as an endorsement" of the strikers' demands. [Page 3.]

Scrap rubber at the rate of 4,000 tons a day is now moving to central receiving depots and rubber reclaiming plants, the War Production Board reports. The collection drive between June 15 and July 10 netted 454,155 tons.

Reduction of Army public relations staffs, and an end to "promotion of news" are decreed in an order to military commanders.

National Guard and Reserve Army officers would receive about the same pay treatment as Regular Army officers under an amendment to the soldiers' pay law, introduced by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado.

Hanford MacNider, former National Commander of the American Legion who now is serving in Australia with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, is one of the 81 new brigadier generals confirmed by the Senate. Twenty-four major generals were named, one vice-admiral, and 10 brigadier generals of the Marine Corps.

The Federal debt rose $3,652,869,601 to a new high of $85,382,775,002 in the first half of August. War Savings bond sales in the fortnight amounted to $365,855,088. This fell somewhat below half of the month's quota, $815,000,000.

In Europe: Nine Britons Flee Eire Camp

Nine Britons—presumably airmen who made forced landings—escaped from an internment camp at Curragh, County Kildare, and three were recaptured, it was reported by the Eire Information Bureau in Dublin.

Frederick Winant, Jr., United States civilian representative of the Middle East Supply Center and younger brother of U. S. Ambassador to Britain John G. Winant, arrived in Ankara, Turkey, on a special mission in connection with Lend-Lease aid to Turkey.

New England: F.B.I. Arrests 10,464 Enemy Aliens

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested 10,464 enemy aliens since Pearl Harbor, including 4,861 Japanese, 3,803 Germans, and 1,793 Italians, an F. B. I. official told the Legion of Valor convention at Boston. [Page 2.]

Retail grocers were warned by the Massachusetts OPA that violations of price ceilings will not be excused on the ground of ignorance from now on. [Page 4.]

Navy Recruiting Week is bringing a new influx of enlistments for the Nation's sea arm. [Page 5.]

Sergeant Robert G. Lee, of Columbus, Ohio, was awarded the Soldier's Medal for rescuing two companions in the crash of a big Army plane at Peru, Mass., Aug. 15. [Page 1.]

National: Bahr 'Escape' From Gestapo Faked

"Escape" from the Gestapo, as testified by Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, was a fake staged by the Gestapo to give Bahr a refugee standing, the Government prosecution stated in its espionage conspiracy case in Newark, N. J. Bahr crossed into Switzerland before coming to the United States on the transfer ship Drottningholm.

Wyoming voters went to the polls with an opportunity to say whether abolition of State property taxes, by Gov. Nels H. Smith (R), is a genuine benefit, as he holds in seeking renomination, or a "diabolical deception." The latter charge is brought by John F. Raper of Sheridan, seeking the Governor's seat.

In Chicago, staff editors of the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald appeared before the Federal Grand Jury investigating alleged disclosure of secret information. J. Loy Maloney, Managing Editor of the Chicago Tribune, and Stanley Johnston, war correspondent, were granted permission to appear after a request was made through the Tribune's counsel.

Asia: New Exchange With Japanese Under Way

A new exchange of United Nations nationals got under way when the Japanese liner Kamakura Maru left Shanghai with more than 900 persons, mostly British subjects, who will be sent to Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

U. S. troops in India were disclosed to have been molested in recent civil disobedience disturbances.

Lauchlin Currie, special envoy for President Roosevelt, left New Delhi, India, for the United States after completing a special mission to China, it was announced in New Delhi.

Americas: Vargas Denounces U-Boat Piracy

President Vargas denounced the sinkings of five Brazilian ships in three days, including a troop transport carrying 800 soldiers, as "acts of piracy." He spoke to a tumultuous crowd that paraded to the Presidential Palace. Demands increased for a declaration of war. Crowds staged demonstrations and attacked German property. The Brazilian steamers Bage and Cuyaba, due to take Axis diplomats to Europe, were held in port.

Count Carlo Sforza, pre-Fascist Foreign Minister of Italy, assumed leadership of an Anti-Fascist Council established at a conference in Montevideo, Uruguay. The conference favored terminating the Italian Monarchy because of its compliance with Fascism.

President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic pledged full co-operation with the United States in the war, which has been formally joined by his country as one of the United Nations. He spoke at his formal inauguration for a third term.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Hero Medal for Sergeant Lee

Sergeant Rogert G. Lee of Columbus, Ohio, who, though badly burned himself, rescued two companions from the flaming wreckage of an Army transport plane in which 17 men perished at Peru, Mass., last Saturday, today was in possession of the Soldier's Medal for heroism.

The decoration was presented at a Pittsfield Hospital by Brig. Gen. Elbridge G. Chapman, Jr., Commanding General of the Airborne Command, in the name of Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces. Capt. George J. Mayo, F. A., left Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., this morning to fly to Pittsfield with the medal.

The youthful sergeant and the two men he rescued were reported improving by hospital authorities.

Sergeant Lee was the only one in the plane able to free himself from the wreckage, the Army reported at the time of the crash. "With his clothes burned . . . he succeeded in dragging two of his fellow passengers to safety. He then walked three quarters of a mile to the nearest highway and directed State Police back to the scene of the wreck. He had previously signaled for help by firing three shots from his revolver," the official statement said.

Told of the youth's heroism, Lieut. General McNair personally took steps to have him decorated only three days after the mishap.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Army Issues Ultimatum To Boston Plant

Woods shop stands firm in refusing to yield to Labor Board—Government is ready to act.

Though threatened with government seizure, the S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston is sitting tight in its refusal to accept an order of the National War Labor Board.

This statement was made today by a spokesman for the company, who added that it planned no further moves. The company objects to being forced to adopt several labor measures.

Deadline for compliance was set by the WLB for 2 p. m. Last week in the case of a plant at Bayonne, N. J., President Roosevelt signed a seizure order within 15 minutes after the WLB asked him to act.

The Army will take over the operation and management of the munitions end of the plant, it is anticipated, if the Government steps in.

This will be the first seizure in New England. It will make the seventh in the country.

Orders From the Army

The War Department also has got directly into the case, it was disclosed at Washington today. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, yesterday wired the Woods Company:

"In the interest of maximum war production and in order to provide effective support for the troops now fighting in the field the War Department must insist that you immediately comply with the directive order of the War Labor Board. I am sure that you do not want to place yourself in a position of obstructing the prosecution of the war.

"I have talked to Governor Saltonstall and he is in full accord with these views."

To this the company replied by wire last night:

"To charge us even by implication with obstructing the prosecution of the war is utterly unwarranted. We have worked in closest harmony with the Ordnance Department in this and previous wars.

"If the Government wishes to support organized labor in its threats of obstruction we cannot help it. If the Government does not commandeer our plant, we will continue to operate it as heretofore. If the Government takes our plant, we will help out in the maintenance of production in any way that we can."

The deadlock comes over the WLB's demand that the company

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

U. S. Pilots Blast Nazis on Two Fronts; Navy Set for New South Seas Smash; Moscow Parley Turning Point of War?

Victory in Solomons brings Japanese island bases closer for U. S. bombers.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The United States Navy is believed ready to begin the second phase of the Solomon Islands battle as its crushing victory in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area placed all enemy positions throughout the rest of the islands directly under the bombsights of American warplanes.

With the Japanese having sustained heavy plane losses and with a strong Japanese naval force having fled once in defeat, it is thought probable that American forces still maintain superior offensive power in that immediate area.

The Navy Department's announcement that enemy resistance in the southern portion of the islands had been overcome and that American forces were well established in captured shore positions, will change the whole complexion of future operations in the area around the Solomons, New Britain, New Guinea, and the Coral Sea, it is predicted.

Possessing at least one major airport and what is probably the single best harbor in the 700-mile length of the Solomons, the Americans now will be able to bring up reinforcements rapidly and to entrench themselves behind barriers which the Japanese do not appear to have enough available strength to retake.

Easy Bombing Range

It is believed that the remaining major Japanese bases in the Solomons are on Bougainville Island, 400 miles northwest of Tulagi and Guadalcanal. While a number of large islands intervene between the main American and Japanese positions in the Solomons, Bougainville is less than an hour and a half flying time from the Guadalcanal airports.

American planes can be expected to maintain a devastating bombardment not only of enemy positions on Bougainville but also of Japanese shipping attempting to bring up reinforcements from other Japanese positions to the north-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Associated Press

The Captain Outlines the Flight

Capt. William B. Musselwhite (left) of Jackson, Miss., talks to the crew of his bomber, the "Peggy D.," at a United States Bomber Command station in England as they waited for the zero hour for their raid on Rouen, France. The raid was made Aug. 17. "It was a good ride," said Captain Musselwhite, a former Mississippi State tackle.

Close Allied Liaison Built at Moscow; Rouen Attack Backs U. S. Air Theory

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 18—Decisions on joint strategy reached by Prime Minister Churchill and Joseph Stalin in the Moscow talks are expected here to mark a turning point of the war.

Described as "epoch-making" in the reports from Russia, the meeting is enthusiastically acclaimed in Britain today as a master stroke of imaginative military diplomacy, bound to have a big effect on the whole course of the world struggle.

The immediate outcome is expected to be the establishment of unified strategy between Britain and other United Nations on the one hand and Soviet Russia on the other.

Better Liaison Due

Inadequate liaison between Moscow and London has been an open secret and a source of difficulties for some time. In plain words, there has been practically no intimate contact or exchange of information between the British and Russian General Staffs.

The setting up of satisfactory liaison machinery to remedy this serious defect is understood to be among the arrangements agreed on in Moscow.

But the full significance of the dramatic meeting between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin goes far

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Churchill Raiment Perplexes Moscow

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 18

One riddle remaining after Prime Minister Churchill's visit is why did he wear a flying suit to the state dinner in the Kremlin?

When the dinner crowd first sighted him in his blue jumper-like suit, worn without a shirt inside, someone asked if that was the kind worn by British parachutists on Commando raids.

"It would serve for such a purpose," a British officer answered jocularly.

Mr. Churchill missed the famous Russian Ballet, although he had been invited to see it.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 18—The first all-American bombing attack on the continent, which yesterday damaged railway yards at Rouen, was a triumphant opening of the United States plan for precise daylight use of their B-17 Flying Fortresses.

All ships came safely back after releasing bombloads on their target—a heartening start to a method of assault that is largely still experimental and consequently has been held liable to entail heavy initial losses.

Yesterday Americans were escorted by Royal Air Force, British Dominions and other Allied fighters. This illustrates the way various forces in this theater of war are interlocked for the most effective carrying out of a single twin offensive against the Nazis undertaken by the United States Air Force and the RAF. American fighter squadrons are now in action, too. They have expedited their entry into combat by using Spitfire planes painted with American markings.

When the Americans really get going on their bombing campaign they will carry out raids by themselves as well as in conjunction with the RAF. But selection of targets and timing of attacks will be determined in consultation with the British. Right now Americans are represented at conferences of the Air Staff and, as United States Air Force Commander in Britain Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz put it yesterday, "liaison is more complete than could have been believed possible."

Agreement on Tactics

To the fullest extent that is considered desirable Americans are adopting British air routines, while remaining in complete control of their own administration in other respects. British authorities are in absolute agreement with the tactical methods the Americans propose to adopt. British-American bombracks have been standardized so they can take the same type bombs—a fact with important bearing on the trans-Atlantic supply problem.

General Spaatz, in a joint press interview yesterday with RAF Air Vice-Marshal Richard H. Peck, stated that the American air forces and the RAF were in complete agreement on bombing policy and methods of operation.

He said American fighters are operating as "squadrons" and not flying singly with the RAF. Some American bomber crews, he added, are still gaining experience as individual units on British daylight raids. He explained that American forces prefer daylight precision bombing attacks, while the RAF has concentrated on night raids.

Mutual Objective

All this does not mean there have not been many loopholes for inharmony. It means they have been filled in by mutual good will and a desire to get at the enemy in the most efficient and most powerful

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

All-American Raid

Flying Fortresses Blast French City

Flying Fortress crews, led personally by Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, dropped tons of explosives by daylight yesterday on the railway yards at Rouen in France in the first full-fledged all-American bombing blow against the Nazis.

United States Army headquarters said the raid on the ancient Normandy capital, 87 miles northwest of Paris, was made by 12 Flying Fortresses.

Six other United States bombers made diversionary feints at Dunkirk and the Cherbourg Peninsula to mask the middle blow at Rouen. British, Canadian, and American fighter pilots escorted these diversion flights as well as running interference at Rouen.

This was the first major bomber blow by all-American crews under American direction, although American pilots participated in a brief raid on objectives in Holland,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Test of War in New Guinea Centers Around Kokoda Hills

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 18—While the Allied forces are pushing ahead successfully on the Solomon Islands, they are facing one of their most difficult tasks on New Guinea. Events are shaping up to a showdown around Kokoda, where there has been fighting almost ever since the Japanese landed a force at Buna a month ago.

Yesterday the Allies conceded that they had made a slight withdrawal in the mountains around Kokoda, which is half way between the Japanese base at Salamaua and the Allied base at Port Moresby. When the showdown comes, much depends on how far the Allies have learned and profited by the lessons of Malaya and Java.

If they have so profited, then it is possible that the Japanese will be seen driven back down the mountain slopes to Kokoda and Buna. However, the coming test of strength and ingenuity will have a vital effect on the whole war in the Southwest Pacific area.

The present skirmishing is on the Owen Stanley mountain range.

Viewed in connection with the major battle raging this minute in the Solomons, immediate future operations in the New Guinea area are of the greatest importance. Up to the present the Japanese have held all advantages in the jungle fighting.

This may sound as if the Allies have been caught napping again; but the fact is that the trails that lead from Port Moresby over the mountains make the movement of large numbers of men and heavy equipment difficult. All the Allies have been able to do is to make

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Two Truck Owners Lose S Gas Books

The Boston War Price and Rationing Board today ordered two truck owners to surrender their S ration books for trucks which were reported used for pleasure purposes at Nantasket Beach last Sunday. The owners were the Mandell Fur Company, 515 Washington Street, and Allan MacKay, 8 St. Botolph Street, Boston

Complications in Boeing 'Coed' Staff

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18—At least one airplane plant in the country is frank to admit that numerous women workers create serious disturbances to plant output.

H. Oliver West, Executive Vice-President of the Boeing Aircraft Company here, told newspaper women touring war plants with National Manufacturers Association representatives that women working on the Army's giant Flying Fortresses are doing only "rather well," at the present. "Too many are here for other than a serious purpose," Mr. West complained.

When women buckle down to a job they often do it better than men, plant officials admit. This is especially true of jobs that are monotonous and jobs requiring a considerable degree of finger dexterity. One job they have taken over with vim—despite all the quips about women drivers — is driving lift trucks or "jitneys" through the plant. Mail deliveries are made on motor scooters operated by girl motorcyclists.

Boeing has probably had as much experience with women workers as any aircraft plant in the coun-

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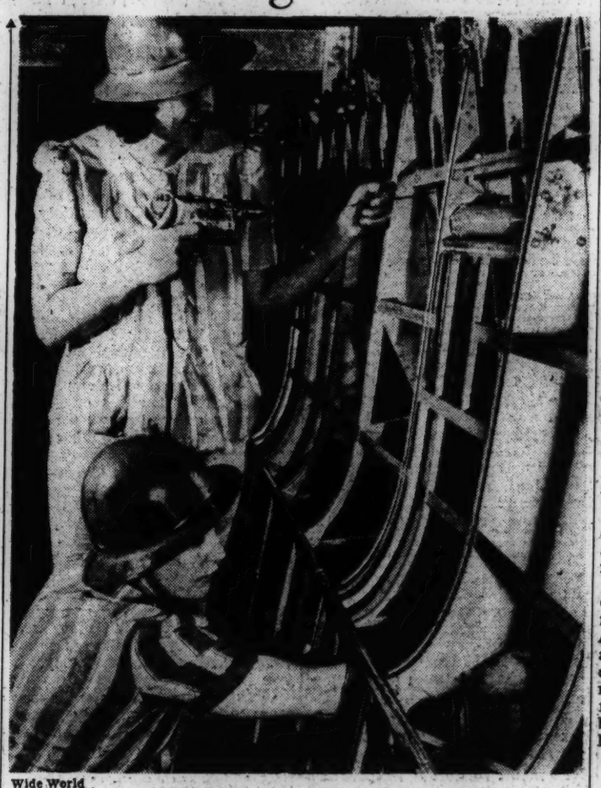


Wide World

At Work on Flying Fortresses

More and more women are being employed at the Boeing aircraft plant on the Pacific Coast. Some like Katherine Popovich (standing) and June Kirkpatrick (kneeling) are riveters. Others assemble wires for the bomber electrical systems, analyze wind-tunnel tests, deliver mail, and do other jobs in America's all-out effort to win the war.

Legion of Valor Told of Far-Flung Work of F. B. I. at Boston Convention

Racing Fans Must Explain Gas Book Use

Two hundred seventy five Massachusetts motorists discovered using rationed gasoline to frequent the Rockingham race track in Salem, N. H., will be required to give a complete accounting of their driving between July 22 and Aug. 3, their purchases of gasoline and the grounds on which they claimed and obtained supplemental gasoline.

Edward O. Proctor, State Office of Price Administration attorney, sent letters to all the involved motorists, ordering them to appear at the State OPA headquarters next Monday or Tuesday.

The drivers have been specifically ordered to be prepared to present full information regarding:

1. Daily movements and daily travel mileage of the automobile involved between July 22 and Aug. 3, both dates inclusive, and especially on July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3, the period covered by the OPA survey of Rockingham driving.

2. All purchases of gasoline for the automobile between July 22 and Aug. 3, both dates inclusive.

3. All grounds on which "you claimed and were allowed supplemental gasoline rations."

Spokesman of the OPA stated that the OPA Enforcement Division is determined to impose stringent penalties upon the most flagrant violators among the group.

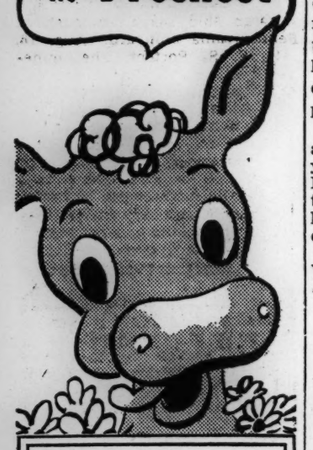
Originally, 276 cars were observed frequenting the track two to five days during the five-day survey period. However, investigation yesterday disclosed that the State Police car from Framingham observed at the track two days was operated by a State Police officer assigned to the track on official business, according to the office of Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director.

Florida Tops Quota Of War Bonds in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

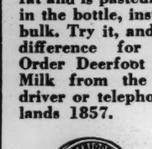
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida exceeded its quota of $9,842,000 in War Bonds and Stamps during July, State Administrator John L. Fahs, announced recently.

MILK AT ITS Freshest



Like fresh meats and vegetables, the fresher you get milk, the more delicious and appetizing it is. That's why so many families use Deerfoot — fresh, local milk from the near-by Southborough area.

Deerfoot customers "go for" Deerfoot SPECIAL Milk—a State grade higher than "A," next to Certified. It is rich in butterfat and is pasteurized right in the bottle, instead of in bulk. Try it, and taste the difference for yourself. Order Deerfoot SPECIAL Milk from the Deerfoot driver or telephone HIGhlands 1857.



And It's Sealtest Supervised, Too

Deerfoot is famous for the high quality standards it has consistently maintained for nearly 100 years. Now, in addition, Deerfoot Milk has the advantage of supervision by Sealtest's famed system of dairy laboratories.

Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee—WBZ, Thursday, 10 P. M.

Deerfoot farms Milk

Boston Office, HIGhlands 1857

Army Issues Ultimatum To Boston Plant

Continued from Page 1

agree to giving the union a maintenance of membership clause and to accept compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

The maintenance of membership requirement of the WLB provides:

"All employes who 15 days after the date of the directive order of the National War Labor Board in this case are members of the union in good standing in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the union and those employees who thereafter may become members shall during the life of the agreement as a condition of employment remain members of the union in good standing."

Small But Determined

While this is a small plant, employing between 600 and 700 men, it has withstood a ruling of the WLB as very few concerns have. The company incidentally is one of Boston's old manufacturing plants.

The final stage of its stand against the WLB order shaped up yesterday afternoon and night. Previously, the concern, in questioning the authority of the WLB, had asked it to seek a test of its own powers in the courts.

Turning down this request, the WLB wired H. C. Dodge, President of the Woods company:

This is not time for dilatory tactics or resort to legalistic strategies. The nation is in peril and the armed forces need all of the munitions of war they can get such as those produced by your plant.

The union security and arbitration provisions in the Board's order affecting your company are identical with those in the directive orders of the Board in many other cases all of which have been accepted patriotically by other employers who recognize that during wartime their duty is to co-operate with the Government rather than hinder the Government's attempt to win the war.

If you continue with your defiance of the Board's decision you must be considered as engaging in an employer strike against the Government in time of war.

The Company's Reply

The company wired back:

Neither union maintenance nor compulsory arbitration has anything to do with production in our plant. Production in our plant is in no way jeopardized by the management.

If threatened, it will be only as the result of the activities of leaders of organized labor under the cloak of your decision.

There is no reason why we should be called upon to surrender the rights of American citizens in order to resolve the dilemma which organized labor has thus created in its efforts to gain advantages out of the national peril.

We shall co-operate in production to the fullest extent permitted us whether we or the Government operate our plant.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 1136 Washington
704 Washington 632 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Morgan Memorial Camps at South Athol

(1) Two boys summering at the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps hold "Dodo," the mascot of Fox Camp, who loves to go swimming with his young playmates. (2) Daily swimming instruction by an authorized lifeguard teaches the boys not to be afraid of the water. (3) The smallest campers enjoy a drink of cold, fresh milk in midafternoon play period. (4) These hungry youngsters make the most of mealtime. (5) The girls at Community Camp sing the camp song for the photographer, and (6) A group of the youngest children, fresh from their nap, learn luncheon manners at the hands of a watchful counselor.

Boy Pedalers Set Fast Pace In Bond Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 — Bob Hope, Bing Crosby and other Hollywood "stars" touring the nation selling war bonds had better look to their laurels. Russel and Ed Moran, 'teen-age youngsters from Boston, have done pretty well by themselves without bands or build-ups, on a mere bicycle round-trip from Boston to Washington.

Stopping briefly in New York on the last leg of their jaunt, they announced the sale of $475 worth of war stamps en route and said they had influenced "they didn't know how many" young men to join the Navy.

They and their bicycle-drawn "sleeping car," major item of their caravan, have functioned as combined war stamp bureau and Navy recruiting center all the way to Washington and back to here. The "sleeping car," plastered with Navy posters and appeals to purchase war stamps, has been a major drawing card, they say, although it accommodates but one person and the other boy has to bunk in a pup tent.

Russel built the streamlined "sleeper" for a soap-box derby tournament trip, but the tournament was called off, so the boys painted "Victory Tour—Boston to Washington" on their pedal-pulled "Pullman" and set out for the capital, selling war stamps at trailer camps where they put up overnight. To offset expenses they also sold picture postcards of themselves and equipment, so the journey thus far has cost only $6.

Since leaving Boston the boys have stopped at Navy recruiting stations in all chief cities to have their credentials marked, and Boston station has dubbed them "Voluntary Ambassadors of Good Will." They hail from a family of five brothers, two of whom are in the Navy and another in Navy war work.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and vicinity: Cooler, less humid tonight.

Southwest Maine and New Hampshire: Slightly cooler, less humid tonight.

Vermont: Moderate temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cooler, less humid tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:49 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Wednesday, 5:08 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:12 p. m. Tuesday.

Morgan Memorial Campers Acquire Many 'Smooth Edges'

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is now nearly seven weeks since the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps at South Athol, Mass., opened their gates for the thirty-eighth time to under-privileged children and youths from Greater Boston, and the change already apparent in the young campers must be gratifying in the extreme to the staff of about 80 workers.

The littlest ones are plump as young partridges and thoroughly browned from the sun. They attack their carefully planned meals with wholly normal avidity but with excellent manners. No one grabs or shoves or talks louder than he ought to do—the watchful counselor who sits at the head of each table has seen to that through six weeks of boisterous mealtimes. They all bow their heads like little ninepins while everybody says a short "grace" before the meal.

Yet these children have come from crowded homes where there is sometimes neither the inclination nor the ability to teach them good habits. Many were undernourished. They had only the hot, dusty streets to play in, and their play was neither supervised nor limited as to hours. Here in camp they are not left for an instant without care; they have adequate rest periods before and after luncheon; and their games are chosen for wholesomeness and the happiness of the group.

Meals are cooked separately in each of the seven camps, but the menu is roughly the same, with some minor adjustments for the different age groups. Already this season the campers have consumed 400 pounds of chicken—chicken raised on the farm there. Fresh vegetables are plentiful from the large kitchen garden, and everyone has all the milk he can drink, especially the smallest ones who have an additional pause for milk and cookies in the middle of the afternoon.

Boys from the Fox Camp—this is the group between the ages of 6 and 9—have a swimming lesson each afternoon (unless any have misbehaved, in which case the privilege is temporarily taken from them) under the care of their three counselors and two life guards. Their mascot this year is a fat white duck, which they have named Dodo, and which goes swimming with them and obviously enjoys it.

Girls of the same age have a camp nearby, Community Camp, with a lovely woodshed in the back yard where they can play house with scraps of lumber for furniture. Three rope swings hang from the strong limb of a pine tree.

"Teacher says I have hair that shines in the sun," cried a small red-head with curly pigtails as she traveled back and forth in a swing.

In another swing an eight-year-old with straight dark hair, enormous eyes, and an olive complexion that bespoke Italy somewhere in her family said with a modest grin, "I'd better not be in the picture, I'm too homely." We protested with polite vehemence that she was far from homely and her eyes twinkled with all the satisfaction of a belle who has received an expected compliment.

Children up to 12 are furnished with clothing for the summer. The babies have sun-suits, uniformly; the older girls short, loose cotton dresses of different colors, and the boys sweat-shirts and trousers. Their own clothing is cleaned immediately on arrival and kept for them until the day of departure.

But the Morgan Memorial camps do not confine their work to the very young. There is the Hayden Goodwill Village, where 60 young men, stranded or for some other reason in need of help, live for three months and participate in a work experience program that is patterned to fit them for jobs.

The curriculum includes farming, woolen manufacturing, mattress and pillow manufacturing, clearance and construction, mineral water "tonic" manufacturing, general cullinary work, and part-time opportunities.

Each boy has the opportunity to receive vocational guidance. Each is assigned to a particular kind of work and is told that he is expected to fulfill all the routine normal expectations of an adult in that work, and that failure will bring the same disciplinary results for him as for an adult. Each boy works 30/hours a week, is rated by his instructors, is told what his rating is and whether he is suited to the kind of work he has chosen, and is paid $2 a week, $1 of which is put into a savings account for him.

Money to support the Fresh Air Camps comes from private contributions and also from the Goodwill Industries, among which is a ginger-ale bottling plant on the premises. During peacetimes, there is also a blanket factory and a general workshop.

There are, in addition to the camps already mentioned, one for needy women, another for adolescent girls, a third for both men and women in need of a vacation which they could not otherwise afford, and a fourth for men and women who for various reasons have not been able to make good in the city.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Band concert by the Newton American Legion Post No. 48. Preceding the concert at 8 o'clock will be a baseball game. The public is invited to both events at Cabot Park, Newtonville.

Wednesday

"Saints and Symbols," a gallery talk by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Pastor Linked With Bund By 'Whisperings'

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP) —Records of the Government's rebuttal in its spy-conspiracy case against the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn of Philadelphia contained testimony today that a Nazi swastika standard once was found in the defendant's Old Zion's Lutheran Church and that there once was a "whispering campaign" that he was a member of the German-American Bund.

The defense rested its case late yesterday as the trial, now in its fourth week, drew toward a close, and the Goverment offered four rebuttal witnesses. After more rebuttal today, it was expected that arguments of counsel would begin this afternoon.

Mrs. Alice Edna Cook, placed on the stand late yesterday by the Government, said that while attending a supper in Old Zion's Church in 1939, she saw the swastika standard, with various articles of church furnishings, pushed back against a wall to make room for dining tables.

Another witness, Henry Pfau of Philadelphia, told the Federal Court jury that he was a member of the Bund for one year in 1937. The organization had "secret members," he testified, and while he did not know definitely that Rev. Mr. Molzahn was one, "it is generally known among members. It was a whispering campaign or whatever you want to call it that he was a member."

Before the defense closed its case, it introduced as a witness Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas, who, with three other men, has pleaded guilty to the charge that he conspired to furnish the Axis with American military secrets.

Dr. Ebell swore that he never knew the Rev. Mr. Molzahn and that he knew of no connection between the Rev. Mr. Molzahn and the conspiracy. He denied also that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn had arranged for a meeting in 1941 between him and Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former Bund leader who also has pleaded guilty, telling the jury that he had known Mr. Kunze since 1937.

Under cross-examination by Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., Dr. Ebell denied that he was the Nazi's information agent for the Southwestern United States and that he functioned as an "underground railroad" to help Nazi agents cross the border into Mexico. He admitted, however, that he helped Mr. Kunze over the border into Mexico, where the former Bundist was captured early in July.

Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, former Midwestern Bund leader who had testified previously for the Government, was called to the stand by the defense, but was asked only a half-dozen questions before he was dismissed. Dr. Willumeit also has pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge.

Hershey Aide Hints Call Of Married Men

Indication of the extent of the wartime activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was disclosed today when Inspector Lee Pennington of Washington told attendants at the 52nd Annual Reunion of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor that 10,464 alien enemies have been taken into custody by the F. B. I. to date.

Speaking at the Mayor's luncheon for the Legion at the Parker House, Mr. Pennington said that this figure, representing all aliens taken between Dec. 7 and yesterday, Aug. 17, includes 4,861 Japanese, 3,803 Germans, 1,793 Italians, 4 Hungarians, and 3 Rumanians.

Indicating the rapidity with which new arrests are being made, he stated that on Aug. 3 the total stood at 10,217, showing that in these past two weeks alone, 247 aliens have been rounded up by the F. B. I.

15,576 Searches Made

Between Jan. 8 and Aug. 3, more than 4,000 special F. B. I. agents throughout the United States and its territories searched 15,567 dwellings and premises. Articles seized, he said, included 678 pistols, 772 rifles, 1,126 shotguns, 1 German machine gun, 216,613 rounds of ammunition, large quantities of dynamite, 493 pairs of binoculars, and 1,902 shortwave radio receivers.

Warning that drafting of married men may be under consideration in the near future came from Edward B. Luther, Public Relations official, representing Maj.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director in Washington.

Mr. Luther, also a luncheon speaker at the Legion Reunion, stressed the unselfish devotion of local selective service boards. He predicted that with practically all of the 1-A's in service, the time will be coming along "when we shall have to start considering the 1-B's and eventually the married men."

A Devoted Service

Mr. Luther paid tribute to the patriotic spirit of Selective Service Board members who carry on their regular daytime occupations and, in addition, devote three or four nights a week to this special government work. Mr. Luther said when the time comes to call the 1-B's and married men, the work of these boards will be doubled.

"They deserve a lot of consideration," he reminded Legion members, "particularly from their employers, who should appreciate that the work these men are doing is in the interests of the safety of private enterprise all over the country."

The Selective Service Board official expressed special thanks to Legion members for their co-operation, and extended to them the regrets of Maj.-Gen. Hershey who was unable to come to Boston to speak to the Legionnaires personally.

The convention will witness a Sunset Review by the 26th Regiment of the State Guard, under command of Col. Vincent C. Breen tonight on the Boston Common, after which Legion members and guests will attend a showing of the moving pictures of Col. Edwin H. Cooper, taken during his recent tour of England.

The convention will conclude after sessions tomorrow.

Date Change Not Proposed To Symphony

Possibility of a change of date which would avoid conflict with the musicians' union over a concert in Springfield, Mass., has yet to come before the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Inquiry at Symphony Hall here today brought reply that no word had been received of an effort being made in Springfield to postpone the concert so that no other orchestra would be interfered with.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, the orchestra's conductor, was reported today as not personally holding out against the orchestra going into the union. If a hookup should be effected, he was said to regard his joining along with the rest of the orchestra as automatic.

Seven weeks or so ago James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians gave warning he would call the Municipal Anditorium in Springfield "unfair" if the non-union Boston orchestra was allowed to play there next February.

The music association which had booked the orchestra has stood pat in holding to its engagement with the orchestra. The City Property Committee, which controls the Municipal Auditorium, first tentatively decided not to interfere, and then after a hearing of the music association, reaffirmed its judgement.

However, as a means of avoiding possible trouble for other organizations that have concerts later, Raymond T. King, President of the music association, is trying to reset the Boston date.

The concert is scheduled for Feb. 9. Mr. King proposes to have it held March 26, as there are no other concerts booked in the auditorium after that time.

A similar threat of banning union orchestras was made last week at Smith College by the President of the Northampton local of the union.

The Boston Symphony has an engagement at Smith in a concert series of next March. There are three or four inportant music events which would be affected by refusal of the union to allow its members to play.

While the American Federation of Musicians has been maneuvering off and on for nearly three years to block out of town performances of the Boston orchestra, it has succeeded in only one instance, it was reported.

The orchestra was kept from playing in two concerts in the New York City Music Festival of October, 1939. The festival waas sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to commemorate its 25th anniversary. Because of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston orchestra having played so many symphonic compositions by American composers, they were invited by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to give two such concerts in New York as a major feature of the festival.

The union, however, objected and Mayor Fiorello La Guardia ruled out the Boston orchestra. The New York Philharmonic took its place.

Thereupon the Boston Symphony gave two concerts devoted to American composers in Symphony Hall here, without admission charge and with great acclaim, but still not as originally scheduled in New York.

Citizenship Action Against Mrs. Stephan

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP) — The Federal Government moved yesterday to revoke the citizenship of Mrs. Agnes Junger Stephan, wife of Max Stephan, Detroit restaurateur sentenced to be hanged for treason.

A petition seeking cancellation of Mrs. Stephan's citizenship was filed in Federal Court by Assistant United States Attorney Louis M. Hopping. It charged Mrs. Stephan fraudulently obtained citizenship and did not renounce allegiance to Germany, her native country.

United States District Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, who sentenced Mr. Stephan to be hanged following his conviction for treason in aiding a German war prisoner in flight from a Canadian concentration camp, had recommended that Mrs. Stephan's citizenship be canceled. Mr. Stephan has appealed his conviction.

William and Mary College Elects Pomfret President

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Aug. 18 (AP)—Dr. John Edwin Pomfret, Dean of the Senior College of Arts and Sciences and of the Graduate School of Vanderbilt University, was elected president of the College of William and Mary, second oldest in the United States, by the William and Mary Board of Visitors yesterday.

Dr. Pomfret will succeed John Stewart Bryan of Richmond, Va., who has filled the office for the past eight years and who gave his resignation to the Board in April to take effect not later than Jan. 1

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Giving requires good sense

—*Ovid*

GEORG JENSEN INC.
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.
NEW YORK

Nelson Acts to Bolster War Production Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Donald M. Nelson, back in the Capital after a brief vacation, is acting to repair lowered prestige as Director of Munitions and to regain and hold decisive authority for the War Production Board.

His immediate objective is to assert clear-cut control over the scheduling of war production and he is being pressed by his aides to exert the widest scope of power under the White House Executive Order establishing the WPB.

Failure to exercise the full authority which he possesses is accounted as one of the reasons for the present mal-distribution of raw materials, as well as some shortages, and Mr. Nelson is being told by his closest associates that unless he promptly establishes final say on the actual scheduling of production, which still resides with the War and Navy Departments, he may as well "close up shop."

Issue Is Decisive

The immediate issue is whether the War Production Board or the Army-Navy Munitions Board is to direct the war production effort as a whole and this appeared to be the original conception behind the WPB. But it really goes deeper than that. How this question is settled will determine whether there is to be civilian or military control of production and beyond that is the fact that whoever makes the final decisions on war production and the allocation of raw materials will in effect be controlling the whole economic fabric of the nation.

"Donald Nelson has never been in charge of the scheduling of production, contray to the general impression," an informed official said today in explaining the situation.

"Specific goals of production for specific kinds of war goods never have been set. The only guidepost has been the very broad production goals laid down by President Roosevelt last January. These goals were not specific in kinds of airplanes, of which there are many; kinds of anti-aircraft guns of which at least six are in manufacture; kinds of tanks and other weapons of war.

What Nelson Can Do

"The War Production Board does not, in fact, know exactly what the Army and Navy want and when. If, however, Nelson can successfully demand a scheduling of war production, he will then be really creating what he was urged to set up in the first place—a Ministry of Munitions.

"The popular conception has been that the WPB was a Ministry of Munitions, the supply and procurement agency for all the needs of the Army and Navy. Such has not been the case.

"There have been many loose links in the relationships between the Army and the Navy and the WPB. The WPB has concentrated largely on expediting the placement of orders, on building the productive plant, on pressing the conversion of civilian industry to war work.

"This has been accomplished in a remarkably short time. The difficulty now is getting raw materials and getting them to the right place at the right time. It has become obvious that for this reason we will not be able to make all the war goods we have productive facilities to make.

"The fact that real power and authority resided all along in the Army and Navy Procurement Branches is illustrated by the fact that the Army-Navy Munitions Board has lately acquired a good deal of WPB's power to issue the highest priorities for the allocation of raw materials."

Has Meant Split Authority

Under this procedure, the Army and Navy are the final authorities on contracts. They make the contracts and approve them. By congressional appropriation, the Army and Navy, not the WPB, have the money to spend. They control the scheduling of production and their decisions on priorities take precedence over the WPB.

Under the vigorous leadership of Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply, an admittedly capable administrator and driving personality, it is possible that a strong case can be made for the course which the Army-Navy Munitions Board has followed, but the fact remains that divided authority and unintegrated decisions have continued to plague the war production effort and Mr. Nelson is now heading for a decisive showdown.

Recent slowdowns and shutdowns in some plants, which number around 30 rather than 1,000, which some critics have named, will be corrected in the next few months.

The WPB is now directing a new nation-wide survey to reduce inventories and to schedule the allocation of raw materials on a monthly basis, with a small reserve for emergencies. This close control is expected to insure a more ordered flow of materials.

West Pointers Build Own Bridge

Associated Press

'Kaydets' Don't Let River Stop Them

During recent maneuvers at Pine Camp, New York, in which the men from the United States Military Academy at West Point took part as a portion of their training in active war operations, it became necessary to make a retirement in order to strengthen position. This is how the cadets brought up their own material and laid their own pontoon bridge with trucks crossing in perfect order.

N. Y. Sees Block-Long Show Of Win-the-War Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 — Thousands of persons who never expect to get within miles of the fighting front are viewing an exhibit of dive bombers, invasion boats, paratroopers' outfits and many other exhibits of the newest war devices at the Win-the-War Show now on at Hearn's Auditorium, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The show, which opened yesterday, has been in preparation for six months. It occupies a city block in length and represents participation by 30 nations and 49 organizations. Some of the most salient materiel is that displayed by the United States Army, United States Coast Guard, United States Marines and the United States Navy. Civilian defense and volunteer agencies have co-operated in dramatic presentations of what the city can do in an emergency.

A new dive bomber trap which has proven highly effective is being shown by the United States Coast Guards along with guns, ammunition, gas masks and an especially featured prow of a ship from which Coast Guard signalmen will give demonstrations.

A United States destroyer which has never been viewed by the public and a nine-man life raft used in the Battle of Java are in the "Exhibit-A" class as far as general interest goes. Attention is centering also around a newly designed paratrooper's outfit.

The British Government has sent over a model of a 3.7 inch anti-aircraft gun made at Military College, Woolwich, England, and a model of an invasion barge.

From the home-front, a huge kangaroo made of tin cans portrays the message from the Salvage Division of the American Womens Volunteer Services. Fire fighting machinery, the activities of air raid wardens, utilization of clothing for war sufferers, photomurals, cartoons and motion pictures providing important war time information are included in the Win-the-War lineup.

"Civilian defense is the medium through which our 100,000,000 men and women must get into this fight," said James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, in his message to the show. "It is the army of the home front. Right now it is not a very satisfactory army, because it does not have enough recruits. No matter how effective its local leadership, it cannot win the battle on the Home Front unless its ranks include every man and woman in the land."

In addition to Governmental departments, some of the sponsoring agencies are American Red Cross; Salvation Army; Bundles for Britain, Inc.; United China Relief; Russian War Relief, Inc.; and United Service Organizations, Inc.

The show will continue through Aug. 29.

U. S. Steel Bows on Wages But Objects to February Date

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation offered no resistance in a War Labor Board hearing today to a proposed general wage increase of 5½ cents an hour, but fought another demand of the Steel Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that any increase be made retroactive to February.

John A. Stephens, Director of Industrial Relations for United States Steel, referred in one sentence to the 5½ cent increase ordered by the Board in the "Little Steel" case a month ago.

"The application of this increase to the companies involved in this case," said Mr. Stephens, "is a matter for this Board to determine under policies which have been announced."

The case affects nearly 300,000 employees of "Big Steel's" five operating companies.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, and Lee Pressman, counsel for the Union, argued not only for the wage boost but insisted that equality, as heretofore practiced within the industry, dictated that the wage increase should be made effective on the same date as it was in "Little Steel" an dfurther that the same provisions of union security should be applied.

The fact that Mr. Stephens' brief did not argue for less than 5½ cents an hour apparently was a surprise to the Union. Its prepared statement represented the Company as opposed to more than 3.2 cents per hour increase and undertook to refute that contention.

Mr. Stephens argued that the company's contract with the Union did not expire until Aug. 9 and that wage increases should not be made effective as of any earlier date. Mr. Pressman pointed out that the Union could have canceled the contract at any time on 20 days' notice but delayed doing so because it believed, on the basis of the industry's history, the decision in "Little Steel" would be accepted as a precedent.

White House Tells

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Protests from Negro and other organizations against the transfer of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice to the War Manpower Commission resulted in a White House explanation that the shift was made to strengthen the Committee and revitalize the order which established it.

President Roosevelt set up the Committee originally as a separate governmental agency which, primarily, was to assure adequate employment opportunities for Negroes in war plants. Recently he moved it into the Manpower Commission and protests arose immediately.

Knox Warns Workers At Seized Plant

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said yesterday that the Navy's seizure of the General Cable Company plant in Bayonne, N. J., on Aug. 14 "must under no circumstances be construed as an endorsement of the attitude of the group of the employees who precipitated such action."

Mr. Knox made the statement in a telegram to Michael Petrakian, employees' leader who had wired President Roosevelt a promise that the workers would double their efforts now in order to offset the loss in production caused by the work stoppage last week.

The Navy acted after the employees had gone out on an unauthorized strike resulting from a wage dispute.

The National War Labor Board had attempted to settle the dispute but Mr. Knox declared that it failed because the workers, in striking, defied it.

Mr. Knox's telegram to Mr. Petrakian declared that the workers' action was "a dangerous threat to the success of our national effort in this critical emergency."

"The Navy has too much fighting to do to be managing plants which should be operating in the American way under their own management," Mr. Knox said, "and I am sure the men will want to relieve the Navy promptly of this responsibility."

Aluminum Strike?

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18 (AP)—International headquarters of the aluminum workers' union reported today its members have urged that a general strike be called in the war-vital aluminum industry unless the National War Labor Board reconsiders its decision denying them a wage increase or President Roosevelt "intervenes directly" in the case.

A spokesman for the Board announced the union's demand for $1 a day increase had been denied because it was found the workers had received increases exceeding 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941.

The Board's decision, it was explained, was prefixed upon its "yardstick" established in the recent "Little Steel" case in which it held wage earners were entitled to a 15 per cent boost since the start of 1941, due to increased cost of living.

Union Faces Penalty

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18 (AP)—Edward J. Brown, International President of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told the delegates to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention that some punitive action, not yet determined, will be taken against leaders of the wildcat strike which last week resulted in the Navy taking over the General Cable Company plant at Bayonne, N. J.

Mr. Brown asserted the walkout was called over the protests of international union representatives sent to admonish the men against striking at this time in view of the vital war materials produced by the plant.

11 Plants Slowed

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18 (AP)—Work at eleven Reynolds Metals Company plants here was slowed today by a labor stoppage.

R. W. Pasnicc, field representative of the International Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations Aluminum Workers of America, said "this thing started when the Company fired Ray Stober, our Chairman in the No. 7 plant, for no good reason."

Officials of the concern here refused to comment on the situation.

Germans Hope To Win War By Beating Russia

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 16. Delayed. (AP)—Turkish journalists who returned today from a conducted tour of parts of Germany and the Russian Front said they gained the impression that German leaders pin their hopes of winning the war on defeating Russia this year or at least shattering organized Russian resistance.

The Germans then hope to make a compromise peace with the United States and England, they said.

Although Nazi leaders still believe they can finish the war victoriously, the German people seem convinced that the war will drag on for a long time and are uncertain of the outcome, the journalists reported. The German people seem to be tired of the war and to be suffering badly from food shortage.

Although the journalists were told by Viennese of "ferocious" destruction in the Ruhr, they said they saw no sign of bomb damage in the parts of the Ruhr that they were permitted to visit.

The Turks described "appalling destruction" in the siege zone around Sevastopol in the Crimea where many towns and villages had not a building left standing. Survivors led an animal existence in the forests, the journalists said.

Chicago 'Vertical' Army Camp To Train Airmen in Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 — Army barracks that boast "3,000 rooms, 3,000 baths" are something new. So are barracks with rugs on the floor. But that's what the thousands of privates who attend the Army Air Forces Radio School at the Hotel Stevens will soon have at their disposal.

Of course it isn't the Hotel Stevens any more—hasn't been since the Army took it over, together with the Congress Hotel, Aug. 1. It's just Unit No. 1, and the Congress is Unit No. 2. If you try to call either of the former hotels the operator will tell you "telephone disconnected."

Enlarging this new military reservation at the center of Chicago's famous lakefront skyline, the Federal Government has just taken over four more properties. They are adjacent to the Stevens and Congress Hotels. At Fourteenth Street and South Wabash the Chicago Coliseum, scene of many political conventions and sports events, is now "in the Army." Also are the Eighth Street Theater, the seven-story Wetten Building, and the Seventh Street parking lot, behind the Stevens.

If you follow old habits and attempt to drop into either hotel, you are met, not by the usual uniformed doorman, but by a sentry who stands near a big sign which reads, "U. S. Army Reservation, No Trespassing." Better bring your Social Security card along for identification if you want to get in.

Elevators Still Hum

Still, changes which have come over these hotels since the Army moved in are by no means radical. The satin-upholstered furniture and art objects have been moved out, because the Army feels that luxury has no place in the serious work of preparing for war service. But structurally, the hotels—the Stevens in particular—is remarkably well suited to Army use. Built for conventions, the Stevens has many private dining rooms that lend themselves to use as classrooms, and it has a number of larger assembly halls with movable partitions that seem built for school purposes.

"It's just a vertical instead of a horizontal Army camp," one officer explained. Stevens Hotel elevator men, still on duty, speed the uniformed men from floor to floor in this massive skyscraper.

The bedrooms—3,000 of them—have been left pretty much as they were except that beds have been moved out and replaced by double-decked Army cots. So instead of one double bed, most of the rooms now contain two or three cots, and house four to six men instead of one or two guests as formerly. Every room, of course, has its tiled bathroom.

When a new student arrives he will be registered almost as if he were a hotel guest, and assigned to a room. The floor clerk system will be retained with modifications. Of course the clerk will not be a young lady, but a soldier, called Chargé of Quarters—CQ. He will occupy the floor clerk's desk, however, and receive mail and calls much as she did.

Many other hotel facilities are retained. The magazine stand looks much as it always did, but it is now operated by the Army Post Exchange. So is the drug store, which now displays wares to tempt soldiers instead of lady hotel guests. The barber shop didn't even have to change its sign, but Army haircuts are only 35 cents, and that's a radical departure. The hotel coffee shop, like the drug store lunch counter, is run by the Post Exchange.

Rooms Transformed

A big check room on the main floor has been turned into a post office. The huge exhibition hall is a receiving room for the Quartermaster's department. Here, where not long ago trade associations held big shows, Army supplies are stacked awaiting use. Eventually it will be turned into class rooms. The Rose Room, with its pink chairs, is now the personnel office.

Show windows of the hotel shops, which used to display gowns, books, and flowers, have Army displays now. The Army has trimmed the windows with such things as airplane parts, radio equipment, and visual displays of Army Air force information. In one show window a double deck cot has been placed to show "window shoppers" how the Army makes beds, and it attracts much attention.

Converting the Grand Ball Room to a mess hall was a relatively simple operation. Out came the little gold chairs and the round tables, and in went long, varnished mess tables and stools.

The crystal chandeliers which the Stevens Hotel imported from France are still there. The Army realizes that they are hardly appropriate for a mess hall but figures it would take too much valuable time to replace them. The soldiers don't seem to mind the palatial decoration, though, so long as the food is good. Already two battalions of military police are eating in the hotel and enjoying the food. They are served cafeteria style; gone are the waiters who used to rush the steaming plates to the tables.

Civilians in Kitchens

The kitchen staff is made up of civilians, not Army cooks and K. P.'s. It will take 1,300 employees to feed all the boys in school here and wash their dishes, but the Army prefers to hire them from civilian ranks rather than to use the time of the students for this work. Only two other Army schools in the country do this—West Point and Randolph Field.

There will be recreation provided for the students in the service building adjoining the hotel. Grant Park, at the front door, is at the disposal of the soldiers who want to play outdoor games. At present, the mezzanine floor of the hotel, with its stately lounge, is being used for leisure time activities. Carved French furniture has been replaced by ping-pong tables, and it is not unusual to find a soldier thumping away at the grand piano which hotel guests seldom dared to use.

School is to open Sept. 7. Classes will be conducted in two hifts to accommodate the thouands of students. One will he held rom 6 a. m. in the morning until 2 p. m.; the other from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. Half of the time will be devoted to lectures, half to laboratory work. The course will last from 12 to 14 weeks.

In charge of the school is Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, an officer of wide experience in the Army Air Forces. He sees his present job as that of training thousands of radio operators and mechanics, without whom modern warfare would not be possible.

Two Vessels Launched In Texas With Bananas

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 18 (AP)—Two vessels, a minesweeper and a cargo ship, were launched at Pennsylvania shipyards Aug. 16.

U. S. S. Portent, the minesweeper, was christened by Mrs. Arthur L. Kline, Jr., of Beaumont, sister-in-law of a missing Buffalo, N. Y., sailor, Robert E. Kline.

The cargo vessel, Cape St. Elias, was sponsored by Miss Frankie Rumery of Beaumont, sister of a shipyard worker. Both vessels slipped into the water on bananas, a local launching custom.

Roosevelt Indian Move Asked

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, has released a copy of a letter to President Roosevelt urging him to use all his power and influence, alone or in conjunction with the governments of China and Russia, to end the British-Indian crisis.

The letter, signed by 15 other persons, including George S. Counts, President of the American Federation of Teachers; William Hocking, professor at Harvard University; Mary E. Woolley, educator, and Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union, called upon the President to:

"End the present crisis, not by mediating the principle of national freedom, but by the use of your good offices in helping establish a satisfactory provisional government, and to work out terms of co-operation between India and the United Nations."

The letter stated that the India of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, has always been opposed to Japanese aggression. "and once its independence is recognized, it will offer a wholehearted co-operation to the United Nations that cannot possibly be attained as long as the people of India feel they are in bondage."

Mr. Thomas, following an interview with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, said the Secretary told him that he was awaiting opportunities to exert pressure on both sides for solution of the present British-Indian friction.

Yale to Preserve Famous Voices

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—A collection of recordings of the voices of famous personages in politics, literature and the theater—among them Queen Victoria, P. T. Barnum and Sarah Bernhardt—has been presented to the Yale University Library by Robert Vincent, New York sound engineer.

Bernhard Knollenberg, University librarian, said today that the collection, described as one of the most complete in the world, would eventually number about 7,000 records and will be known as the Yale National Voice Library. Mr. Vincent will be curator of the collection which will be housed in a special room of the Yale Library.

Yale got the collection simply by asking for it. Mr. Knollenberg saw an article about it in a magazine, and wrote to Mr. Vincent suggesting it would be a good idea to keep the collection in the University library. The sound engineer agreed.

Solicitation Halted By Pension Author

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, author of the Pensions-for-Congress legislation which was quickly repealed last winter, has requested a halt in a movement launched by Representative Pete Jarman (D) of Alabama to have Republicans and Democrats in Congress contribute to his campaign fund.

Representative Jarman said last night that he wrote a letter to his colleagues in which he said, "One of our colleagues is in trouble, which some consider serious, although I sincerely hope it will not prove so, largely because of an effort to help you and me. . . ." He expressed the opinion it would be unfortunate for a "valuable member" like Mr. Ramspeck to be defeated and said "it would be a crime for this to occur because of his authorship of the so-called 'Congressional Pension Bill' which is one of the main arguments being used by his strong opponent."

In Atlanta, Mr. Ramspeck said he appreciated the gesture in his behalf but announced he did not desire such contributions. Mr. Jarman said he would request recipients of the letter to ignore it and added, "Of course Bob knew nothing of it."

Magazine Summoned On Obscenity Charge

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has ordered the publishers of True Confessions magazine to show cause at a hearing Aug. 27 why their second-class mailing privilege should not be revoked on grounds of obscenity.

Mr. Walker announced that the July, August, and September issues of the magazine had been ruled nonmailable by the Post-Office Department solicitor.

Bahr Spy Trial Opens

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18 (AP)—The Government was ready today to call its first witnesses in the trial of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, portrayed by the prosecution as being sent to spy on his adopted land by a Gestapo-staged fake escape from Germany.

The honor graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was indicted on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage by entering a plot with eight men in six nations to forward to Germany information vital to the American war effort.

The fake escape story was unfolded Monday by John Morrissey, Assistant United States Attorney, in his opening speech to the jury of six men and six women.

He said the Gestapo had a carefully laid plot to return Mr. Bahr to the United States without suspicion, with material for making invisible ink secreted in thread holding a coat button and $1,500 sealed under the lid of a cigar box.

Mr. Morrissey gave this version of Mr. Bahr's "flight":

Gestapo agents escorted him to the Swiss border and fired several shots over his head as he dashed across a bridge to make the escape appear realistic.

Mr. Bahr convinced United States authorities in Switzerland he was an innocent American escaped from Germany and passage was arranged on the diplomat exchange liner Drottingholm. He was arrested aboard the ship at Jersey City, July 9.

Payment Bill Awaits President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Legislation to permit immediate payment of living allowances to dependents of servicemen awaited White House consideration today.

The Senate approved the House measure yesterday but postponed action until Thursday on another bill to permit members of the armed forces within the continental United States to cast absentee ballots for Federal offices.

The dependency measure eliminated a provision which would have prevented any payments until Nov. 1. War Department officials have declared making necessary computations and writing checks before that date would be an impossibility.

The Allotment Law, effective June 1, allows a private, first-class private, corporal, and line sergeant in the Army and their counterparts in the other armed services to allot $22 monthly to a wife with the Government adding $28. Funds also are provided for support of children and other dependents.

Action on the Absentee-Balloting Bill was delayed after opposition from some Senators who expressed belief the measure would infringe upon the constitutional right of each state to determine voting qualifications.

Vallee Bandmaster In Coast Guard Now

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 18 (AP)—Rudy Vallee, band leader and crooning radio star, yesterday joined the Coast Guard as a bandmaster with the rank of chief petty officer.

There was no previous announcement that he had come here from Hollywood to enlist.

Mr. Vallee enlisted in the Navy at the age of 15, just before World War 1, and spent three months in the service before his age was discovered. He was shipped home.

He will be stationed temporarily at the San Pedro operating base and be in charge of the Coast Guard band.

OPA Probes Cars At Jersey Track

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18 (AP)—Complaints that patrons of the Garden State Race Track near Camden have been riding to the races in automobiles granted liberalized gasoline-ration coupon books are undergoing the scrutiny of the Office of Price Administration.

Nathan L. Jacobs, New Jersey OPA attorney, said his agents had compiled a list of cars at the track carrying "S" and "C" supplemental ration stickers.

"We are attempting to learn whether those cars have been at the track repeatedly or merely on single occasions," Mr. Jacobs said, adding that action revoking the supplemental units could be taken for violations of the supplemental gas-ration applications, granted customarily for occupational reasons.

"The same circumstances apply in the case of taxicabs," Mr. Jacobs said, adding that a bus checkup at the track also was under way to determine if any were violating regulations.

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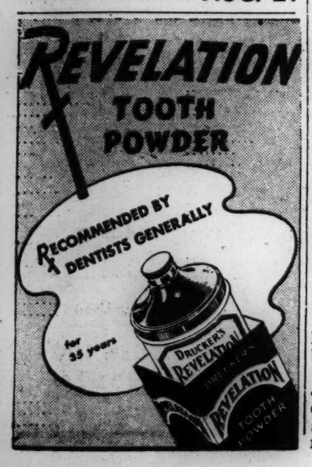

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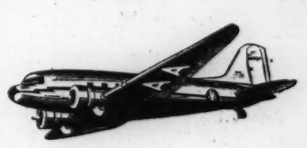

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'The Moon is Down'; Radio—Club Women Study Hemispheric Unity

New Theater Season Opened With John Steinbeck's Play

By L. A. Sloper

John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down" was an excellent novel. It is also an excellent play. Most novels, transferred to the stage, are more literary than dramatic. This one, like "Of Mice and Men," was written in dramatic form in the first place. The eight chapters of the novel, transposed to the stage, appear quite naturally as eight scenes in a play, and divide readily into three groups, each of which constitutes a well-composed act with a powerful curtain. The characterization is incisive, the conflict vital, the development logical and inexorable.

Yet the play failed in New York last winter. The objections to it centered round its propaganda aspects. The piece was accepted as an anti-Nazi document; there was no protest against that. But it was complained that these Nazi conquerors were too human, and that the depiction of their fear in face of the underground opposition to them tended to make the American public feel that since "the flies had defeated the flypaper" it was unnecessary for us to do anything further.

* * *

Truly, the way of the playwright is hard. If he depicts the Nazis as inhuman monsters, he will be accused of sacrificing artistic principles to propaganda by stacking the cards against the enemy. And if he shows the invaders as men with human weaknesses who fear the consequences of their deeds, and suspect that they can never conquer the spirit of freedom, he is charged with sabotaging the war effort. And this in face of the fact that the play makes it perfectly clear that while free men cannot in the end be defeated, they must have help from outside.

As I see it, the real cause for the failure of the play on Broadway has probably been overlooked. When I read the book I saw an excellent production of the play. It was all there, even to the stage directions. All that was needed for the actual stage presentation was a group of players able to realize the characters and a director capable of carrying out the author's clear intention. I did not see the New York production; but I am familiar with the styles of the principal actors, and I have felt from the time of the announcement that the play was miscast.

The novel is still a best-seller; evidently its readers have no difficulty in imagining the production. And according to Variety, the play, as restaged by B. D. Kranz, has been "clicking" in Philadelphia and Washington. This may mean that the present production is better than the original or that the audiences on the road are less captious than those in New York.

* * *

Certainly, last night's performance was not so satisfactory as that which I enjoyed when the book came to my hands last March. The part of Mayor Orden was played by Robert Ober, who apparently had undertaken it on short notice and was consequently not certain of his lines at all times. Under the circumstances he did a very creditable job.

Mr. Nagel, the featured player, depended for his effects upon an explosive delivery and a good deal of physical movement. Mr. Ballantine, as the local Quisling, was insufficiently reptilian. The younger German officers were well portrayed, particularly Mr. Hare's Lieutenant Tonder, whose scene of hysteria was especially realistic. Miss Palmer, an attractive young actress, was hardly adequate to her assignment.

No doubt Mr. Steinbeck is somewhat consoled for the reception of his play by the sale of the motion picture rights for a reported record price of $300,000. If Hollywood does what it has been known to do, and casts and produces a film to justify its investment, we may yet see the presentation of "The Moon Is Down" that we have been looking for.

'The Moon Is Down'

Plymouth Theater — Howard Productions present "The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck, directed by Chester Erskine, production supervised by B. D. Kranz, settings by Howard Bay. For two weeks beginning August 17, 1942. The cast:

Dr. Winter	Graham Velsey
Joseph	Herbert Duffy
Sergeant	Allan Hale
Captain Loft	Victor Thorley
Mayor Orden	Robert Ober
Madame Orden	Marguerite Merrill
Corporal	Louis Cruger
Colonel Lanser	Conrad Nagel
George Corell	E. J. Ballantine
Annie	Doris Packer
Soldier	Edwin Hugh
Major Hunter	John D. Seymour
Lieutenant Prackle	Carl Gose
Lieutenant Tonder	William Hare
Soldier	Herbert Ratner
Molly Morden	Maria Palmer
Alex Morden	John Ireland
Will Anders	John Hagner
Tom Anders	Jesse White

Yale Announces Scholarships For 10 Union Leaders

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Yale University announced recently it had awarded ten scholarships in the Graduate School to labor-union leaders from all sections of the country.

Laborites recommended by numerous local unions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations will live in the Graduate School and will study during the 15-week spring term which begins next Feb. 1.

Under the plan, conceived by E. Wight Bakke, Professor of Economics, the men will read and attend lectures and seminars on Labor Legislation, Labor Law, the Economics of Collective Bargaining, and the Structure of American Economy. In addition, they will participate in a research project, "The Origin and Development of Trade Unions," which Professor Bakke is carrying on.

Four of the unionists received outright scholarship grants of $600 in cash. They were Earl K. Hribal of La Porte, Ind.; John F. Allard of South Gate, Calif.; Winfield D. Ellinger, of Dallas, Texas, and Henrik W. Wedaa of Bloomfield, N. J.

Those awarded tuition scholarships were Thomas G. Bruni, Allentown, Pa.; Ralph A. Roberts, Dorchester, Mass.; Sidney O. Kaplan, Detroit; Harry Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Murray Gross and Alphonse V. Galdi, both of New York City.

The University said the greatest interest shown in the plan was by the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) and the International Ladies Garment Workers.

'Nation at War' From Vergennes

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Vergennes, Vermont, "This Nation At War" will tell how war is changing the course of a typical American community, BLUE-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

For tonight's "Music for America," Morton Gould has arranged a Medley of Gay Nineties tunes. Other selections to be played by the orchestra are Vincent Youmans' "Tea for Two"; Harold Rome's "F. D. R. Jones"; Jerome Kern's "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Dr. Lin Yutang, author and lecturer, will discuss the Indian crisis, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 19
12 noon WMEX, 1510kc

Laurie Vance

Mrs. Guy Warren Walker

Vice-President of the North Shore Kennel Club which will have its annual dog show Saturday at the Myopia Hunt Club in Hamilton, Mass., shown with her sleek boxer, Zunftig. The show this year will be for the benefit of Dogs for Defense.

Surprise Symphony Was One At Esplanade Rain Concert

An audience so great as to compel the orchestra to go through with its program in spite of a severe rainstorm, greeted Arthur Fiedler and his group of Symphony Orchestra musicians on the Charles River Esplanade last evening.

There was a pool of blown rainwater on the floor of the Hatch Memorial Shell when the players arrived, and Mr. Fiedler, having made his routine appearance at 7:30, was about to dismiss the musicians when Lieutenant Marley of the Metropolitan District Police reported that the audience already seated numbered 1,000 and was increasing steadily. The surprised chair-vendors were doing a very good business, in fact.

Willy-nilly, therefore, Mr. Fiedler sent the men to their places and began the concert with Haydn's Surprise Symphony, which was not on the printed program nor expected by the orchestra.

What had been expected was Selma Kramer's playing of Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 2 in C minor, but piano music was out of the question in such weather. Fortunately the necessary 76 folios of the Surprise Symphony were on hand at the Shell, to fill in the gap.

Bad weather has dogged the steps of every piano program Mr. Fiedler has planned this season for the Esplanade Concerts, but it is confidently expected that today's good weather will hold through the evening and that Miss Kramer will be heard in the Concerto.

Tonight's is the final Esplanade Concert of the season.

Army Starts to Cut Public Relations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Sharp curtailment of what Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson termed "an excessive development of public relations activities" in the Army was under way today with military commanders directed to complete reorganization of their news bureaus by Oct. 1.

The order, announced by the Army yesterday, was in line with Mr. Stimson's assertion Thursday that the Army had no place for "the promotion of news" and that the size of public-relations staffs must be reduced.

Functions of staffs outside Washington and some in the Capital will be centralized in the Public Relations Bureau headed by Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles. Explaining that public-relations officers in Washington outside the Bureau numbered more than 100, Mr. Stimson declared about 75 per cent would be assigned to duty with troops.

Women of U. S. and Canada Plan Postwar Co-operation

This column, appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays, replaces for the summer the daily coverage of news of women's activities and organizations given by The Christian Science Monitor during the club season.

By the Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Women of the United States and Canada are joining hands in building a closer understanding between the two countries and in thinking ahead to the kind of a world they want after the war, said Mrs. Frederic Beggs, Chairman of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and former Chairman of the Department of International Relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Beggs, who was here from her home in New Jersey for a few days, believes the women of America can render a valuable service to their nation and to the cause of the United Nations by keeping themselves alert and well informed on public questions, and by watching in order not to be deluded or made mouthpieces for Nazi propaganda.

The Committee on the Cause and Cure of War has published, in cooperation with the Council for Democracy, a little pamphlet called "Rumors Made in Germany," prepared by George Britt and sold for 5 cents. It has been widely distributed and will be revised and issued soon in a second edition.

Co-operation Stressed

It is the committee's purpose, said Mrs. Beggs, to build a defense against propaganda and also to bring to those who are still thinking in an isolationist pattern, a realization that after the war is won the only possible way to build peace is through international co-operation.

"We hope to build an understanding," she said, "of the importance of the work of the joint commissions representing Canada and the United States, and the United Nations, and of the Permanent Commissions established because of the war by the Pan American Union. Here is a structure of international co-operation. The public should realize this and demand its continuance until a postwar international structure emerges."

Last fall, in connection with the conference of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, a "Day of Informational Discussion" was held in which seven Canadian women, 10 representing five of the Latin-American republics, and women of the United States representing 17 national organizations participated. The outcome, said Mrs. Beggs, was the formation by the Canadian women of a committee correlating its work with the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War in this country. The two groups met together in Canada in May and are carrying on united efforts in arousing women to think constructively about the kind of a world they want to help build when peace is accomplished and in combating rumors designed to impede the United Nations' war effort.

Dog Show to Be Benefit

Dogs for Defense will benefit from the proceeds of the annual dog show of the North Shore Kennel Club which will be held Aug. 22 at the Myopia Hunt Club in Hamilton, Mass. The entries, which closed yesterday, include fine dogs of many breeds.

Henry P. Taggard of Redstone Lane, Marblehead, will be chief steward. Stewards for the obedi-trials will be Mrs. John A. Brownell, chief steward, Mrs. Robert W. Biggs, Mrs. Louis Kemp, Miss Ruth Brown, Mrs. Bert Turnquist and Miss Katherine F. Wellman.

Paul T. Haskell, Jr., of Salem, is President of the Kennel Club; Miss Katherine Wellman, of Topsfield, and Mrs. Guy W. Walker, Jr., of Beverly, are Vice-Presidents; James P. Parker, Jr., Marblehead, Treasurer, and Emery J. Trott, Andover, Secretay.

Times Studio

Mrs. Frederic Beggs

Of Wyckoff, N. J., Chairman of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, who sees women's co-operation as one of the means of promoting international understanding in this hemisphere.

Retail Grocers Are Warned Ceilings Are to Be Enforced

Violations of price ceilings will not be excused on the basis of ignorance from now on, retail grocers were warned by Office of Price Administration officials last night at a mass meeting of 400 grocers at Faneuil Hall.

Nor will wholesalers who attempt to chisel be dealt with any less promptly, according to Charles Monahan, OPA enforcement attorney.

"If they're selling you 600 pounds and billing you for 700, you've got to tell us about it. We'll take the proper steps, and we mean to see that they comply with the price regulations or be put out of business," he told the retail men.

Boston's beef shortage was discussed by William G. Sutcliffe, OPA price expert, who declared the scarcity due to "the inability or unwillingness on the part of the Government to fix prices on agricultural commodities."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall stressed the importance of a square deal for New England in the distribution of food and fuel, while Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, stated that his organization had just telegraphed Washington proposing a Federal food control plan to assure this section of its share of the nation's food supplies.

Other speakers included Henry Parkman, Jr., OPA Director, Leo Horrigan, OPA consultant, and William F. Hawkes, President of the Massachusetts Association, who presided.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.78mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 19.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

70 Vermonters Join Coast Guard

Following in the footsteps of the American Revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen, 21 independent Vermonters showed Boston that in spite of their inland geographical location they were "vitally concerned with the defense of our coast line."

This they did when they trooped into U. S. Coast Guard recruiting office at 70 State Street from Burlington, to be inducted by Lieut.-Commander G. M. Phanneminer, personnel procurement officer for this district.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar, Trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News. Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Three Sons Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick; News.
6:30 p. m.—Caridad Garcia, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers; Quartet.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p.m.—Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees Baseball Game.
5:00 p.m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p.m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:20 p.m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p.m.—Claude Wickard, Talk.
7:15 p.m.—Date With a Disc.
7:30 p.m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p.m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p.m.—"Music for America."
8:30 p.m.—"The Federal Ace," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p.m.—News Service.
9:30 p.m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p.m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p.m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p.m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
10:45 p.m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
11:00 p.m.—News Service.
11:15 p.m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p.m.—Dance Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70me or 11.73me

6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World of Science."
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.73me (25.6me)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Plymouth—"The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck. Starring Conrad Nagel. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Bratlle Hall, Cambridge—"Out of the Frying Pan," by Francis Swann, with Sally O'Neill. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Friday at 2:15.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Final Concert
Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 8
Prelude to "The Mastersingers" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 2, in C minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Selma Kramer
"Ride of the Walküre" ..... Wagner
Minuet from "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
"Arkansas Traveler" ..... Guion
"Salute to Our Fighting Forces" ..... arranged by Bodge

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Girl Must Live," Margaret Lockwood. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Thomas Mitchell. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"March of Time." 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m. 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "House Master," Otto Kruger, Phillips Holmes. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Ten Gentlemen From West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:50.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver." Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount — "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Flight Lieutenant." Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:35, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Scollay — "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 11:30, a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Dr. Josef Ranald." "Travel Picture." "Women in Photography," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State — "Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:40.

Telepix—"Heroic Sevastopol." "Eskimo Bride." "Robert Benchley." "Quiz Kids." "Food for Defense," color cartoons and 30 minutes of late news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smart Alecs," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hopburn, Spencer Tracy. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:55, 9:35. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:15.

Uptown—"I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishow. 2:40, 5:40, 8:20. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Gun for Hire," Robert Preston, Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Raid by Night." "Meet the Mob," Zasu Pitts, Roger Pryor. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine, Leo Carrillo. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Ralph Bellamy. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 1:45, 7:45. "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 3:35, 9:35.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:40, 9:40. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2, 5:04, 7:52. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:34, 6:22, 9:06.
Cleveland Circle: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. 2, 8.
Harvard: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.
University: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Short Subjects. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 11:55 a. m., 7:55. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, 3:32, 9:32.
Codman Square: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 3:17, 8:36. "Murder in the Big House," 2:10, 7, 10:03.
Park: "In Old California," John Wayne. "Parachute Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 8:15. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mr. Wise Guy." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "They All Kissed the Bride," Melvyn Douglas, Joan Crawford. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen." 2, 5:10, 8:30.
Maplewood: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper. 1:55, 8. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 3:35, 9:40.
Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:20, 8:25. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot. "Butch Minds the Baby," Dick Foran. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tortilla Flat." Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Lucky Partners." Ronald Reagan. "Delinquent Parents," Doris Weston. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:47, 8:08. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Talk; Music	Organ; Garden Talk	
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious Broadcast	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; Music	
7:45 News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melodies	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast: Fred and Posey; humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	News; Music		Ruth Moss, interviews	"Singing Strings"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	Funny Money Man	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital: Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Shipping news	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	BBC News; recorded	Wartime Buying; Music.
10:15 American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft: organ	Treasury Star Parade
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Meet the Band"		"Going Shopping"
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Musical program	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Alvino Rey & Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Joan Brooks, songs	"David Harum"; sketch.	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister" sk.	Quiz Show	"Words and Music"	Organ Recital	"Orchid"; Ranch Melod.
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	News: Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup: Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 Serial drama	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Summer Serenade	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Summer Serenade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Joseph F. Timilty, talk	"Light of the World"	First Baseball Game:	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Boston Red Sox - N. Y.	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30 "Love to Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	Yankees	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Pepper Young"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn recital	First Baseball Game:	News report
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 Interviews	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Hollywood	News: "Men of Sea"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 "United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	Second Baseball Game:	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox - N. Y.	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Yankees	recordings
4:30 Children Are People	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Second Baseball Game:	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 M. Chekin's Orch.	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	recordings
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music, songs.	Gather, popular songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Yankees	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 "Follies: "Post"	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Second Baseball Game	recordings
5:30 Follies: "Post"	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00 Comment; News	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Leon Henderson, Talk	March to Victory
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger, News
7:30 "Green Valley, U. S. A."; drama	"The Lone Ranger"; Western Drama	Political talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	"Chiffon Swing"
7:45		Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00 Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus	Earl Goodwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Jean Evans, Songs
8:15	Lum 'n' Abner	"A Child—Unknown";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Irish music
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	Dramatization	Canadian Grenadier Guards Band	Drama Shop; About Today
8:45				
9:00 Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15			News Service	
9:30 "Share Your Birthday"; Music	General Hershey	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	"Pass in Review"; Army entertainment	Classical Album
9:45	General Hershey			Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music: "Bitter Sweet"	Morgan Beatty, News	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15	Harry DeAngelis, Orch.		Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 War Information	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"		"Rhythm Front"; Orch.	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer,	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Lucky Millander's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; music	News Service	Music You Want	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of Music; orchestra	Fishermen's Program; Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Music You Want; News Service	"Don Lee Presents"; D. Wang & Co., Alice Rhodes	Day's End; news
11:45				Day's End; news

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH, TONIGHT, 8:30 MAT. THURS.
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with CONRAD NAGEL
EVES. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20. THURS. & SAT. MATS. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

First Day of Navy Recruiting Week Brings Nearly 300 Enlistments in Boston

District Official Says Quota Assured If Rate Continues

War Activities in New England

Navy Recruiting Week—Enlistments in the United States Navy continued at a brisk pace today in Boston as Navy Recruiting Week entered its second day.

Nearly 300 men appeared at the Navy Recruiting Office in the Federal Building yesterday, according to Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., District Recruiting Officer, who said that at the present rate the State's quota of 2,000 enlistments would be filled by the week end.

All men enlisting this week will be sworn in at a mass induction ceremony at Symphony Hall next Tuesday, it was announced. A huge crowd is expected to attend the largest mass swearing-in ceremony ever held in Boston.

Bomb Disposal School—Representatives of New England's major war industries—men from shipyards, power plants, munitions companies, and other manufacturing concerns—began a three-day bombing-disposal course at Fort Devens yesterday to learn methods of protecting their plants in the event of enemy air raids.

In addition to the industrial executives, college professors and civilian-defense officials began instruction, which will include lectures, motion pictures, and a bit of actual pick-and-shovel work in the field.

Primary purpose of the course is to teach protection of buildings and vital utility installations from unexploded bombs, but the instruction will include methods of evacuating workers from danger areas and methods of sandbagging, excavating, and timbering bomb entry holes.

Edwards Language School—Classes in foreign languages are being organized at Camp Edwards. German, Russian, and Spanish are to be taught, with two Harvard instructors serving as volunteer teachers in the first two languages. There is a shortage of Spanish teachers. The classes are being organized by Second Lieut. Sherman Joffe, Assistant Special Services Officer.

Coast Guard Beach Patrol—Men rejected for enlistment of minor armed forces because of minor physical defects or because they did not meet the age requirements will be accepted by the Coast Guard for beach-patrol duty in the New England District.

Lieut. Commander G. M. Phannemiller said last night the Coast Guard was seeking enlistments of such men for full-time duty in the Temporary Reserve in order to relieve regular personnel for duty afloat. Applicants living within 25 miles of the coast are particularly desired, he said, because of their proximity and their possible knowledge of coastal conditions.

Men in Selective Service classification 1-A will not be eligible for beach-patrol duty, he emphasized, but men in any other classification may apply.

Official United States Navy Photo

First Candidates for the WAVES

First group of applicants for the Women's Naval Reserve — Women Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service — reporting at the First Naval District for aptitude tests. More than 3,500 women have filed applications for the 124 appointments which will be made from this district. Those called for personal interviews will take aptitude tests which are being given each morning this week to a new class of candidates.

Draft Boards Asked to Weigh Industrial Value Carefully

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 18 (AP)—An appeal to draft boards to ponder carefully the value of industrial workers to the war effort before granting deferrments from military service was made today by Lieut. Col. Charles D. Bartlett, executive officer and occupational adviser of the Maine Selective Service organization.

Colonel Bartlett, Brig. Gen. James W. Hanson, State Director of Selective Service and representatives of draft boards and war industry spoke before a regional meeting of representatives of draft boards from Androscoggin, Cumberland, York, and Oxford Counties.

Colonel Bartlett said the supply of "1-A available men is getting very low."

"We must fill our quotas, and the greatest problem for us arises from the war industries. That is why we are asking that when you consider deferments, you ascertain how necessary the individual is in the wa reffort.

Electrolux Pledge

OLD GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—A mass pledge by employees of the Electrolux Corporation to do their utmost to win the war and the unveiling of a gold star flag in memory of Bombardier John Wiggins, the first employee killed in military service, marked a company production rally today.

The rally also marked the launching of a plan whereby awards will be made monthly of department and individual trophies for the best production records and of financial rewards up to $1,000 or more for employees' suggestions relating to manufacturing improvements.

Elon V. Ekman, Chairman of the Board of Directors, told the workers that "this is a united effort."

"We urge you," he said "to put all your drive, all your indignation over what is going on in the world, into your jobs. . . . Only through good planning, hard work and perseverance can we hope to produce more and better, and play our part in the war effort."

Lieut. Commander Nelson Macy, U. S. N., retired, naval attache to the Governor of Connecticut, and Maj. H. R. Battley, U. S. A., addressed the rally.

The Old Greenwich plant, which formerly manufactured vacuum cleaners, is now devoted to war work.

Worcester Man Reported Killed

Capt. Frederick Orin Anderson of Worcester, Mass., yesterday was reported killed in a crash, following an explosion at approximately 1,500 feet, of a British plane near Fort Custis, Cape Charles, Va., on the morning of Aug. 14.

The announcement was made by Wing Commander J. A. Newton of Montreal, who is a member of the board of inquiry which went to Cape Charles to investigate the crash.

Other fatalities reported by Commander Newton were: First Officer Quartermaster Jens Arnold Veirsted, of the Royal Norwegian Air Force—address not available; Radio Operator Henry Thomas Moore of Blockhead, Newfoundland; Flight Engineer Joseph Henry Kitchen Parker, of Verdun, Quebec.

Tin Scrap Drive In Five Wards 30,000 Pounds

Yesterday's collection of tin scrap from the first five wards of Metropolitan Boston yielded an average of 6,000 pounds a ward, said John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary for Massachusetts of the Conservation Division of the War Production Board.

This means that about 300 pounds a thousand population is being collected on this initial try, which is not bad for a beginning, the officials think, but must be improved on subsequent collections if the scrap drive is to be a success from all recognized standards.

The collection will continue through Aug. 21 of this week and will be repeated during the third week in each month hereafter for the duration.

Tractor-Trailer Length Is Extended by Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Governor Sumner Sewall has issued an executive order permitting an increase from 40 to 45 feet in overall length of a combination of tractor and semitrailer which may be registered for operation in the State.

The action was taken at the request of the Federal Government that the states conform to prescribed minimum specifications for interstate transportation by motor carrier."

Associated Press

Sergeant Robert G. Lee

Who today received the Soldier's Medal for his heroism in rescuing two companions from a burning Army transport plane which crashed near Peru, Mass., last Saturday, in which 17 men perished.

New Conservation Group Elects 3

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 18 (AP)—Conservation officials from 13 eastern states elected W. C. Shaffer, of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, President of the Conservation Law Enforcement Chiefs' Association, here yesterday.

Thomas E. Rose, of Connecticut, was elected Vice-President of the new group, formed to standardize enforcement of game laws, and Harold M. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, was named Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegates were present from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

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From High School to College: Rate in Vermont Decreases

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 18—Vermont educators are somewhat concerned over a steady decrease during the past three years in the number of graduates of State high schools who continue to college.

According to the annual survey just completed by Max Barrows, State Supervisor of High Schools, of the 3,524 graduates of Vermont high schools in 1941, only 468, or 13.28 per cent, entered a college or university. This was a drop of 1.69 per cent from the number who took advanced education in 1940. A still further sharp drop, but understandable in view of war conditions, is expected to be shown when the 1942 tabulation is completed.

Of the 1941 high-school graduates who did not go to college, 50.48 per cent secured employment and only 7.49 per cent were not employed or in school. The remainder were accounted for by various types of activities, from Army and other service enlistments to CCC enrollment.

Other interesting facts revealed by the survey were that 60 per cent of the students entering college were boys, and although there were a greater number of girl graduates, 60 per cent of them preferred to attend junior colleges rather than a four-year institution. In view of the increased need for workers on farms and in the war industries, the occupational placement of the 1941 graduates is significant. The manufacturing and mechanical industries employed 25 per cent of those securing employment and 40 per cent of the boys who were employed.

Agriculture, Vermont's basic industry, was not occupationally attractive to the 1941 group, as only 151 boys and two girls, or 8.6 per cent of those employed, entered this field. The 151 boys who chose agriculture account for 15 per cent of the boys obtaining employment.

Clerical positions, which included stenographers, typists, clerks, and secretaries, attracted the largest number of girls, while domestic service was second.

Early indications are that the 1942 group of high school graduates will enter employment or the nation's armed services in still large numbers, for Vermont's advanced educational institutions are reporting decreased enrollments as the opening of the college year approaches.

Henderson Impresses

If Leon Henderson should want to change his place of residence, Vermonters would be pleased to have him for a neighbor. That was the general reaction of the cross section of native sons who came in contact with the Price Administrator during his day's visit to the State on Friday

Many of the more than 200 volunteer members of the State's rationing boards who filled the Hall of Representatives at the Statehouse to hear him speak admitted they expected to find him a truculent individual, rather impressed with the importance of his position and opinionated to the point of intolerance. Instead, he appeared to them to be rather humble, and his evident sincerity as to the worth of his decentralized bureau in combating price inflation and the fact that he believed the fundamentals of his organizational setup to be right impressed them "no end," speaking in good Vermontese.

Vermonters have never condoned bureaucracy beyond a point they deemed necessary for governmental purposes. So when Mr. Henderson emphasized what he believed to be the importance of "neighborhood committees" or local rationing boards, and declared, "It is the best form of administration," he was talking the language his listeners understood and believed.

In line with this, one paragraph of his speech, vernacularly speaking, rolled right down the Vermont alley. He said: "I have been in Washington eight years and I have seen intimately most of the public administrators. No one of them is able to make decisions out in the crossroads. They always try to. It won't work and we know it won't work, and even if it did, I would choose our local administration of using existing State agencies, the ones so eager to help and who have shown it, because it represents some part of what we are fighting for."

One newspaperman, well acquainted with Mr. Henderson, said he was "more mellow than usual." To which a Vermonter rejoined, "My McIntoshes are mellow, but they keep well."

Craftsmen Elect Fowle

Dr. Henry Fowle of Thetford was elected President of the Vermont Craftsmen at a meeting held this week in Plainfield in connection with the annual Vermont Folk Festival. Mrs. William Currie of Hyde Park is the retiring executive. Vice-Presidents elected were: Northeast District, Miss Flora Coutts, Newport; Southeast, Mrs. Ethel Van Linschoten Rhodes, Woodstock; Northwest, Mrs. Margaret Armstrong, St. Albans; Southwest, Mrs. Carroll Bush, Brandon.

"While the rest of the world is destroying things, we are creating," said President Fowle, urging craft workers to use Yankee ingenuity to enrich people's lives.

New Hampshire Awaits State-Wide Blackout

CONCORD, N. H. (AP) — New Hampshire will have its first State-wide test blackout some night between Aug. 23-29, the State Defense Council announced.

Exact time is being guarded, the Council pointed out, to determine the effectiveness of civilian defense units in emergencies.

Henry DeWitt Hamilton

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Henry DeWitt Hamilton, who passed on in West Barrington today, was Secretary since 1923 of the Democratic State Committee of Rhode Island and a close political adviser of Senator Peter Goelet Gerry.

Once Adjutant General of New York and later Adjutant General of Rhode Island, his position in public office was perhaps unique.

In 1918, General Hamilton became a part owner of the Hope Publishing Company which published the Providence News. In 1924, the newspaper was sold to Senator Gerry and the late William H. Thornley. General Hamilton remained with the company, serving as its President until the charter was voided. In 1929, the News-Tribune Corporation absorbed the Hope Publishing Company and General Hamilton became Vice-President of that corporation until the paper was sold in 1937.

While a resident of New York, General Hamilton was high in the councils of Tammany Hall and once considered by that organization as a potential mayoralty candidate. He was a personal friend of Alfred E. Smith, whom he met when Mr. Smith first went to the New York Legislature.

A thirty-third degree Mason, General Hamilton was a former General Grand High Priest, General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States. He was a member of both the New York and Rhode Island Bars and belonged to many fraternal organizations and clubs.

Joint Service Of Protestants For Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Aug. 18—Thousands of soldiers and civilians are expected to attend a religious service, in which all of the Protestant denominations at Camp Edwards will be represented, in the great Camp Arena on Thursday evening, Aug. 27 at 8 o'clock, according to Lieut. Col. Raymond Lang, Camp Protestant Chaplain.

Eighteen chaplains and the Christian Science Wartime Minister are co-operating to make this first camp-wide Protestant service possible.

Guest speaker will be Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Foreign Secretary of the Council of Churches of Christ in America Dr. Leiper has just returned from a flying tour of the European continent and the British Isles, where he took counsel with military as well as religious leaders. During his trip he made four broadcasts to the British Commonwealth and the United States. His subject will be "The Soul of Democracy."

The musical portion of the program will be under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Barrett Arno of Boston who will be at the console of the Hammond organ. Mrs. Arno is organist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. She will be assisted by Miss Ruth Collingbourne, well-known Boston violinist. Robert Hall Collins, soloist in The Mother Church, is also expected to take part.

Special cards of admission to the camp may be obtained by civilians from any church on Cape Cod, all of which are co-operating for this event. Soldiers may obtain admission cards for their guests, either from their chaplains, or from the chaplain's office at Camp Headquarters.

First Boston Class For Women Wardens

Boston's first training class for women air-raid wardens will be held in the Boys Latin School, Avenue Louis Pasteur, in the Fenway at 7 o'clock this evening. About 300 women are expected to be on hand to begin their schooling, according to the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Reply of Governor Is Waited To Demand for Safety Probe

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's answer was awaited today to the demands of two Democratic legislators that he call a special session of the Legislature to investigate the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The special session demand was made by Representatives Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville and Patrick J. McDonough (D) of South Boston as the result of an audit of the Committee's accounts by Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, in which the latter charged waste of public funds and mismanagement.

Unless a special session is called, the two Democratic Representatives wrote in a letter to the Governor, they will ask the Federal Government to take over the entire administration of civilian defense.

The Governor had previously voiced his strong opposition to Federal control of the program.

Meanwhile Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, began a study of the audit.

He is under orders from Governor Saltonstall to study the report and to put into effect whatever changes he deems necessary to eliminate faults in the Committee's organization.

Mr. Buckley, however, attacked the Governor's reference of his audit report to Mr. Foster, asserting it was "far from a proper solution of the problem."

The State Auditor pointed out that the Commission on Administration and Finance is also criticized in his report as having been lax to a certain extent in its dealings with the Committee. He added that "it is obviously not good practice to expect any department to investigate itself."

"Beyond all this," he added, "there is no need for any further study of the audit report or of the activities of that Committee. The audit report contained nothing but facts and figures that were conclusive and substantiated in the report itself."

Test Evacuation And Bomb Drill In Grafton Soon

Evacuation and bomb drill—believed to be the first test of its type in Massachusetts—is to be staged on Sunday, Aug. 23, at Worcester, when approximately 30 planes of the state Civil Air Patrol are to drop dummy bombs in the Grafton Hill section. Civilian Defense units in Worcester are to report bomb "damage" and evacuate approximately 1,100 residents from the area when the sirens shriek, beginning at 4 p. m.

The C. A. P. planes will be mustered from units based at Grafton, Fitchburg and Northampton which are outside the proscribed flying area which has been set up in a 40-mile strip along the New England coast. State CD officials are also to visit the Worcester drill.

In a bomb color code devised by the CD office, the red bombs will make incendiaries, green will be demolition type and white will be gas bombs.

$100,000 to Princeton

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP) — Princeton University was left $100,000 for establishment of a scholarship fund for undergraduate students in the will of Mrs. Edith Mann filed Aug. 17 for probate in Surrogates Court. Mrs. Mann, who passed on May 19, made bequests totalling $418,000.

Filene's BOSTON
Filene's Famous Gift Shop
Corner of Franklin and Hawley Street
PROUDLY ANNOUNCING
A Rare Sale of
Ruth Webb Lee's
(OF FRAMINGHAM CENTRE)
Old American Glass
Furniture and China
$2 to $300
Every piece of guaranteed authenticity. The furniture is antique. Among the glass is one of the choicest pieces of Sandwich ever produced; an extremely rare ½ gallon violin bottle; rare and unusual cup plates; a cherry tavern table. A special note to collectors, searchers for unusual Wedding gifts . . . . even Christmas gifts!
RUTH WEBB LEE will be here in our Gift Shop to answer your questions and to autograph her books, which include "Early American Glass" and "Sandwich Glass."

FALL FASHIONS FOR WARTIME WARDROBES

Will Be Presented in a Special Section
SEPTEMBER 23
By The Christian Science Monitor
Fashion reporters applaud the skill of America's designers for the charming clothes they have turned out under the rulings of the War Priorities Board. Read about these beautifully cut and practical clothes in the Monitor's forthcoming Fall Fashion Section. Articles, photographs, and many advertisements of local fashion shops in the East, West, Midwest and Southwest will show you how smart a wartime wardrobe can be. Men's wear, too, is covered in this country-wide report.

American Air Units Blast Nazis on Two Fronts

Continued from Page 1

July 4, and United States pilots have made fighter sweeps with the RAF over France.

Osnabrück Hit:

Five RAF Bombers Missing in Raid

British bombers struck at Osnabrück railroad and industrial center in Northwestern Germany, Monday night in the eighth Royal Air Force attack on Germany this month. Five British bombers were reported missing on the mission, indicating a raid of moderate strength.

While Osnabrück was under attack, other bombers and fighters bombed airfields in German-occupied territory, destroying one enemy bomber. Another enemy aircraft was shot down by the bombers attacking Osnabrück.

Osnabrück is one of the main railroad outlets for German arsenals in the Ruhr Valley and has big steel works and other factories. It had just been raided on the night of Aug. 9, when the British bombed it for the fortieth time in this war.

Britain, meanwhile, was attacked by a small number of enemy aircraft which crossed the South Coast and dropped bombs at a few points in the south and west of England.

The British said some damage was done and casualties were reported but they claimed two German bombers were destroyed, one over Britain and the other near its base in France by a fighter pilot.

At the same time, the Italian High Command announced that an air-raid alarm was sounded in Rome Monday because of the presence of an unidentified plane.

Italian fighters immediately took to the air and discovered it was a French plane, a communiqué said.

Matruh Raided:

American Bombers In Desert Action

Middle East headquarters of the United States Army Air Forces announced today another series of successful operations by heavy bombers against Tobruk and in the Mediterranean Aug. 14 and 15 and disclosed that for the first time American medium bombers had gone into action with a raid on Matruh.

This brings to within a step of fruition full participation of United States Army heavy bomber, medium bomber, and fighter air forces in the Egyptian fighting.

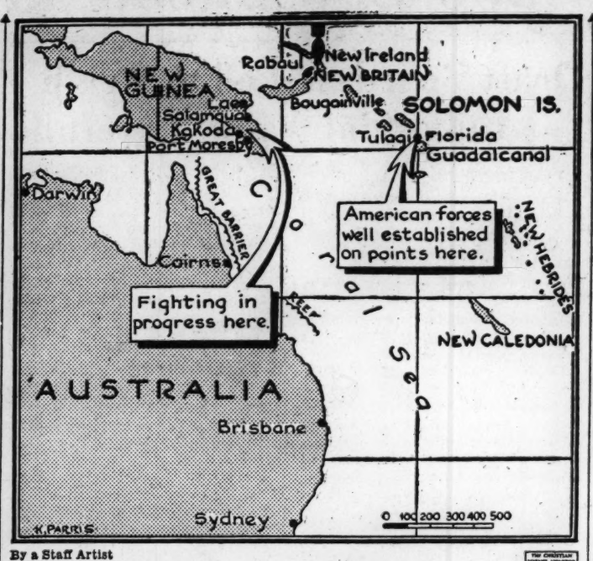
For weeks, American heavy bombers, four-motored Consolidated B-24 Liberators and Boeing B-17-E Flying Fortresses, have been pounding away at Axis bases and shipping.

On Monday it was disclosed that American airmen who have been operating in RAF fighter planes for their final desert training had completed dress rehearsals in actual combat and were ready to fly their own latest-type planes with the star-in-a-circle insignia of the United States.

American medium bomber forces also have operated with RAF equipment in the desert fighting.

The heavy bombers set fire to an Axis merchantman guarded by two destroyers, and hit Tobruk Harbor installations and a wreck which was being used to moor torpedo boats.

"All our airplanes returned safely" from all missions, the American announcement said.



By a Staff Artist

Strategy in the South Pacific

Illustration of United States Navy announcement showing marines and others have established themselves in the Solomon Islands, although Allies have been retreating somewhat at Kokoda, New Guinea. Point of recent bombing (New Ireland) also shown.

Solomons Victory:

Japanese Fleet Forced to Retreat

The United States Navy announced that shore positions taken by American Marines in the Japanese-held Solomon Islands "are now well established" following a naval engagement between American warships and a force of cruisers and destroyers in which the enemy was forced to retreat.

The naval engagement was fought the night of Aug. 8-9 when the enemy force attempted to attack United States transports and cargo ships supplying Marine landing parties.

This enemy force was intercepted and engaged by United States cruisers and destroyers and close-range fighting resulted.

As a result of this action, the Navy reported, the enemy was "forced to retreat before reaching the vessels engaged in the landing operation."

Both Japanese and American ships were hit, but the Navy said it was impossible to determine accurately the damage inflicted on the Japanese.

The Navy had reported previously that American fleet units had suffered damage in unidentified action in the Solomons, 1 cruiser being sunk and 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers and 1 transport damaged.

The Navy's communiqué, which gave the most complete account yet of the invasion of the Solomons in this country's first offensive action in the Pacific, reported the Japanese lost at least 36 planes, 18 being destroyed in the initial naval attack on Aug. 7, and 18 others being destroyed when enemy air forces attempted to attack American ships engaged in landing operations Aug. 7 and 8.

Shore Positions Well Established

The communiqué made no mention of the current situation in the Solomons except to say that "the shore positions taken by United States forces since have been developed and are now well established." A naval spokesman, who declined to permit the use of his name, added to this statement that "the campaign in the Solomons is continuing."

At the outset of the action, when "several landings" were made on islands in the Gaudalcanal-Tulagi area, the Navy said, vigorous enemy resistance was encountered but was overcome rapidly and a number of Japanese prisoners were taken.

Throughout landing operations, the Navy related, American cruisers and destroyers formed a screening force around transports and cargo ships unloading troops and equipment. It was at this time that the enemy attacked with land-based aircraft, but was driven off with losses.

The naval engagement, which the Navy declared was the "only engagement between surface forces which has been fought to date in the Solomons Islands," occurred that night and was considered a complete victory for the American forces since the enemy failed to reach his main objective and disrupt landing operations.

The Navy said that no further statement could be made at this time on the extent of damage to the American forces "because of the obvious value of such information to the enemy."

Soviet Hits Back:

Germans Retreat Near Stalingrad

Moscow dispatches stated that Russian forces counterattacking southwest of Stalingrad have forced the Germans into retreat and reoccupied an important line although the Germans had wedged into the Don Bend defenses above that area and had also forced two more crossings of the Kuban River in the Krasnodar sector.

Military dispatches said Russian forces generally improved positions in the area above Kotelnikovski, where a German task force has been striking up the Stalingrad-Novorossisk rail line toward the Volga.

The counterattack around Stalingrad appeared the strongest Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's men had understaken since the invaders crossed the lower reaches of the Don.

Several miles lost by the Russians were regained in assaults upon enemy-occupied hills and the Army newspaper Red Star said several invasion firing points were destroyed.

While shock troops occupied a defense section which had been hurriedly erected by the Germans and their Rumanian allies, other Russian forces strengthened their positions guarding the Lower Volga and Stalingrad.

Izvestia said Russian infantry, artillery, and tanks "fulfilled their order to halt the enemy by all means" in the Kletskaya sector, northwest of Stalingrad.

On the Voronezh battlefield fierce fighting was reported developing for control of a section of the west bank of the Don. Aerial activity there was restricted temporarily by heavy rainstorms.

Izvestia said Rumanian and Hungarian troops were being hurled into the fight in an effort to recapture important points which the Russians had taken in counter-attacks.

Fierce Fight Waged In Voronezh Sector

Battlefront dispatches said that at one point Russian lines were pushed back, but described the withdrawal as slight. South of Voronezh, Axis forces were said to have attacked five times in a futile attempt to capture one community, while street fighting raged in another village nearby.

Soviet infantrymen were reported battling superior enemy forces which penetrated their defenses on the steppes southeast of Kletskaya, itself 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

Within 24 hours, the Soviet Information Bureau announced, the Russians repulsed four enemy attacks.

Implying street engagements within Krasnodar (a farming and factory center of more than 200,000 population on the Kuban which the Germans claimed Aug. 9), a communiqué said the Russians fought in that city "against enemy tanks and motorized infantry."

Red Army troops were described officially as on the defensive before the battering of the upper arm of the Nazi pincers aimed at Stalingrad from that region, centered southeast of Kletskaya.

The lower arm of the pincers apparently remained relatively immobilized northeast of Kotelnikovski.

Pacific Raids:

Japanese Bases Bombed by Allies

Allied bombers raided Kavieng and Japanese shipping in that New Ireland harbor Monday in support of the United States Marine entrenchment far to the south of the Solomons, and also attacked "enemy dispositions and lines of communication in Dutch Timor far to the west, the Allied Command announced today.

"Results were unobserved," the communiqué said of the attack on Kavieng, which is 150 miles northwest of Rabaul, the big New Britain Island base used by the Japanese.

Twenty-four Japanese bombers hit back at the Allied airdrome at Port Moresby in southern New Guinea, causing casualties and damage to installations, the communiqué said.

"Our fighters were in the air, but were unable to intercept" the high-altitude bombing, the communiqué added.

It was the first Japanese raid on Port Moresby since Aug. 1, and the first heavy attack since July 24 when 18 Japanese bombers struck.

11 Ships Sunk?

Nazis Claim Total Within 24 Hours

German submarines were declared by Berlin today to have sunk 11 Allied vessels totaling 72,000 tons, a 12,000-ton auxiliary cruiser, and two troop-carrying barges in the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea in the past 24 hours.

A special communiqué said the 24-hour total was piled up in operations against convoys and in the chase of lone vessels.

Reference to the auxiliary cruiser and the reported destruction of "two rows of barges in tow-carrying troops" suggested that all were sent to the bottom in a single action.

The Italian High Command said its submarines in the Atlantic had sunk three merchant ships totaling 18,885 tons, and damaged another of 10,000 tons. The Rome claim listed the British motorship Medon and the American merchantman California as two of the three ships reported sunk.

Meanwhile Axis submarine warfare in the Atlantic has struck at Brazil which reported Monday that five of its merchant ships, one of them carrying soldiers, fell prey to undersea marauders.

First reports identified the troop-carrying vessel as the 4,801-ton Baependy. The sinking was the first transport announced in the Western Atlantic since the war started. Early reports said more than 700 soldiers were aboard but the official announcement cautioned against estimates of high losses.

The United States Navy also announced the destruction of a Panamanian and a United States merchant vessel. The separate announcements raised the Associated Press total of announced sinkings of United Nations' and neutral vessels in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 433.

The Brazilian diplomat exchange steamers Bage and Cuyaba remained in port at Rio de Janeiro, the start of their voyage to Europe with Axis diplomats delayed, while public feeling flared into open demonstrations of resentment over the sinkings.

Strongly worded editorials in the Brazilian press fanned anti-Axis sentiment and attacks on German property by enraged Brazilians were reported.

Delay in departure of the diplomat exchange ships was connected with the sinkings. "We have been patient in excess," one newspaper declared.

British Paper In Russian For The Soviet Union

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 18—The British Radio reports that the first issue of a British newspaper in Russian for Russia went on sale throughout the Soviet Union Aug. 16.

The paper, which is called "The British Ally," consists of eight pages, with the two main inside sheets designed like one of the famous Russian wall newspapers, so that it can be pasted on walls, continued the radiocast.

In the first number these inner pages describe the life of a typical British family at war. The other pages are illustrated with photographs and cartoons.

Most of the articles for "British Ally" are written in London and sent by wireless to Kuibyshev. The Soviet authorities are giving every help, and the paper is translated by Russian citizens.

French Mob Forces Sales of Potatoes

VICHY, Aug. 18 (AP)—A newspaper in the Unoccupied Zone reported today that mobs of weekend visitors from as far apart as Lille and Le Havre overwhelmed gendarmes in the potato-growing center of Villagers-Bretonneux and forced farmers to sell them potatoes under threat of pillaging the farms. Three farmers were fined 5,000 francs each for yielding.

Police attributed the invasion to a rumor that potatoes would be sold without ration tickets.

Martinique Folk Escape to Fight

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 18—The British Radio has reported that 300 French men and women have escaped from the French Island of Martinique to join the Fighting French.

They have reached the British Islands of Dominica and Santa Lucia, added the radiocast. Most of the men escaped in small boats at night, said BBC.

Premier's Pilot

Associated Press

William Vanderkloot

One of two American members of the British Ferry Command who piloted a United States Liberator plane which carried Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain to Moscow for conferences with Premier Stalin of Russia. Mr. Vanderkloot's home is in Sarasota, Fla.

Rouen Attack Supports Air Policy of U. S.

Continued from Page 1

way and in the quickest possible time.

That does not mean British and American observers of the prospective air policy are unanimously satisfied that the proposed plans made by the British and American air chiefs are necessarily the last word in sky wisdom.

At present there is considerable discussion of the suitability of American flying craft in bombing operations over Europe. American aviation experts, for example, are not in total agreement with the opinion of Peter Masefield, aviation editor of the Sunday Times, who stated that the American heavy bombers—the fortresses and Liberators—are not suited to bombing of Europe.

[In Washington yesterday Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold stated that although the Fortresses and Liberators carry smaller bomb loads than the British bombers now being used, the range of the American planes is greater than that of the British. He also declared that the American planes were designed primarily for daylight bombing—a mission which demands greater speed and gunpower than any type of night bombing.]

Difference in Daylight

Thus, while American crews havt until the raid on Rouen used British planes, the raids have been for the most part at night. When full daylight raiding by the American air force begins, the suitability of the American craft may be found to be different.

Meanwhile people have been asking why the Americans haven't started bombing Germany in a really big way yet. I have seen one answer at the most advanced maintenance and repair depot the Americans have here. The size of storehouses at the Americans' disposal indicates the immense weight of the offensive effort they are preparing to sustain. Accumulation of stores in them shows the rapidity with which supplies are coming over by plane and boat. But gaps still to be filled are eloquent of the work still to be done before complete preparedness for all eventualities permits an all-out major offensive with the RAF.

The Americans' immediate goal in this matter of supplies is that they shall meet the needs of their own air force here in full. For operational purposes Britain is being divided up into a certain number of flying areas and each of these is to have its main service, repair, and supply base back of dispersed subsidiary depots.

Many "Little Americas"

It was a main depot I visited and saw one of those "Little Americas" which are coming into being everywhere United States formations here are installed. Stores already on hand include such widely differing requirements as huge salvage lorries, ashcans, tins of canned milk, boxes of ball cartridge, not to mention spare parts and tools of all kinds, flying instruments, tarpaulins, jeeps, scooter cars and what not else.

I also inspected the "flying headquarters" that General Spaatz will use for mobile command purposes. It was a commercial plane in the process of transformation into a sky-riding bureau, with desk, chairs and other equipment of that sort.

When the American supply and maintenance system is properly set up it will not only take care of all American planes used by American fliers but all American planes used by the Royal Air Force as well.

Germans to Close Brussels University

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 18—The BBC reports that in Belgium the German military authorities are to close down Brussels University as a center of learning.

The reason is that efforts made to reopen the university during the past few months have failed owing to the attitude adopted by the academic staff. It is added that the university buildings are to be used for other purposes and that the teaching staff must find other work.

Close Allied Liaison Built at Moscow

Continued from Page 1

beyond these immediate results. In political and diplomatic as well as military spheres it is of the greatest importance.

A Test of Friendship

The political consequences of Mr. Churchill's trip are in fact of almost inestimable proportions. In order to grasp their full meaning, it is necessary to realize that the military crisis in the Caucasus had led to a crucial stage in Anglo-Soviet relations.

The Russians, reeling back in the south under the hardest blows they have yet had to meet from the German mechanized military machine, undoubtedly felt that this was the supreme test of the newly formed friendship and alliance with Britain.

As weeks went by without any sign of the long-awaited second front, the relations between the two Allies were undoubtedly moving toward a point where something had to be done.

Time for Plain Speaking

Mr. Churchill did it. Flying thousands of miles to Moscow by way of Cairo, where he had important talks with Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts en route, he met Mr. Stalin at the Kremlin for first-hand, straight-from-the-shoulder talks.

Plain speaking undoubtedly characterized these conversations to an extent far beyond what is usually the case in diplomatic conferences of this type. There is a general conviction here that both the British Prime Minister and the Soviet leader spoke their minds freely, fully, and frankly.

It is already clear that this plain speaking was a success. All reports reaching here from Moscow indicate that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin got along well.

Confidence and Solidarity

All reports confirm the statement in the official communiqué that the discussions "were carried on in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity."

It would be difficult to overestimate the value to the Allied cause, in the field of morale alone, of the meeting.

A sense of strain which was beginning to arise has been replaced almost overnight by a feeling of renewed confidence, friendliness, and solidarity.

A great impression has also been made here by the fact that Mr. W. Averell Harriman participated in the talks as a representative of the United States, and especially by Mr. Harriman's radio statement that President Roosevelt "will adhere to all the decisions which Mr. Churchill may take here."

Unity With Washington

This is seen as a sign of the highest degree of unity between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Britain, and it is felt that this unity is bound to have a beneficial effect on Mr. Stalin.

Mr. Harriman's presence at the talks is also an indication that the problem of supplying Russia with food and other necessary war supplies must have played a vital part in the Moscow negotiations. Mr. Harriman went to Russia with Lord Beaverbrook last autumn to discuss this question of aid for the Soviet from Britain and the United States.

On the diplomatic side, the talks, though important, are seen to have been less urgent than from either political or military aspects.

The presence of Sir Alexander George Cadogan and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr on the British side, and of Vice-Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff for Russia indicates that there was some emphasis on diplomatic discussions, but this is believed to have been more in the nature of implementing the Anglo-Soviet pact signed in London last spring than in the initiation of any new diplomatic agreements.

Military Implications

Militarily, there are two keys to the meaning of Moscow. One is the presence of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell. The other is the statement in the official communiqué that "a number of decisions were reached covering the field of war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe."

The fact that General Wavell as well as Sir Alan Brooks, chief of the Imperial General Staff and Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff as well as Mr. Stalin who is Supreme Commander of the Russian forces, took part in the talks is widely interpreted here today as implying—not only that the meeting was concerned with improving the mechanics of joint strategy—but that a new grand war strategy was evolved and agreed on in the Kremlin conversations.

Carried a Stage Further

"Decisions were reached," says the communique. It is pointed out here that this means that the previous accord between Britain, the United States, and Russia on a second front has been carried a stage further.

At the time of Mr. Molotoff's visit to London and Washington it was stated that there had been an "understanding" on the second front problem. The understanding, it is probably safe to assume, is a term which signifies broad agreement on general lines of policy.

Decision on the other hand is a word which plainly implies action. That is to say that agreements now have been reached not merely on problems or even policies, but on action—on strategic means and methods as well as on strategic aims.

Silent on Second Front

Whether this also means that agreement on a second front itself was complete—that is to say whether Russians, British and Americans were all equally pleased at the decision as to when a second front would be opened as well as where—remains to be seen.

All that can be said with any assurance on this point is that it wasn't evaded. Mr. Stalin is believed to have concealed nothing from Mr. Churchill as to the seriousness of the Russians' military situation and the urgency of need for a large-scale diversion.

Comparison With Reich

Mr. Stalin undoubtedly put the Soviet case forcibly. He probably pointed out, for instance, that the Soviet Union has borne the main weight of Axis attack in Europe for nearly 14 months now.

He must have emphasized that since June, 1941, Germany has overrun more than 600,000 square miles of Russian territory, an area equal to Britain, France and Germany combined.

This Russian territory had a population of about 50,000,000. This fact combined with Russian losses in killed, wounded, and missing of about 5,000,000 men, means that the Soviet Union only has a population of about 140,000,000 under its control, while at the present time Nazi Germany controls directly or indirectly 300,000,000 persons, and can draw on 150,000,000 for full military or war production purposes.

Ukraine Granary Lost

Mr. Stalin may well have underlined in his talks with Mr. Churchill that these facts provide an answer to loose talk about the Russians' "inexhaustible" manpower.

He probably also pointed out that Russia has now lost its great granary of the Ukraine as well as most of this year's harvest in the vast grain fields of the Caucasus, and that therefore it will be faced with an increasingly grave food problem.

Furthermore while a great deal of Russian industry has been evacuated from occupied territories, it was impossible to "evacuate" coal and iron ore and other minerals, so that Russia has lost three quarters of its aluminum production. Its production of steel is estimated to have dropped to only about 10,000,000 tons annually as against 22,000,000 in 1941.

Difficulties for Britain

On the other hand Mr. Churchill certainly spoke with equal frankness and force about the difficulties in the way of opening a second front immediately.

Shipping, of course, is the main bottleneck, but by no means the only obstacle. Britain has been obliged to divert vast amounts of air power to the Middle East. The American air force has not yet been built up to a point where the bombing of Germany can be carried out with a maximum of intensity and efficiency.

But the plain speaking between Mr. Stalin and Mr. Churchill certainly did not stop there. It went on to deal with positive sides of the picture from both Russian and British viewpoints, as well as with the difficulties Germany and Italy are encountering.

Out of this full examination of all aspects of the European strategic picture came the final agreement that in the words of the official communiqué, "This just war of liberation both Governments are determined to carry on with all their power and energy until the complete destruction of Hitlerism and any similar tyranny has been achieved."

'Any Similar Tyranny'

The reference in this passage to "any similar tyranny" is interpreted here as being both an allusion to Japan on the one hand, and on the other as meaning that there will be no patched up peace with any so-called moderate government in Germany which retains the tyrannical characteristics of Hitlerite rule.

Back here in London there is a movement in favor of having Parliament recalled from the summer recess in order to hear a full statement by Mr. Churchill on the significance of the Moscow meeting.

Actually, however, it is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Churchill already has the full approval of all shades of political opinion for this meeting with Mr. Stalin.

It is quite possible that after reporting to the War Cabinet Mr. Churchill will prefer to await the normal resumption of the parliamentary session next month before making a statement.

Germans Knew of Trip

The only point on which there is a strong feeling of dissatisfaction is the way in which the Germans got word of Mr. Churchill's trip. Almost as soon as he had left London the Axis radio announced that he was going to Moscow, and ever since Dr. Joseph Goebbels has been hammering away in an effort to find out the Prime Minister's exact whereabouts. There has been a demand for an investigation of the leakage.

Although widely known in diplomatic and press circles, the news was well kept from the public generally, and the announcement came as a surprise to many persons here.

Already it has had a discernible good effect on the public. There is a general feeling that, now that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin have talked it all over, with a representative of Mr. Roosevelt on hand, things will soon begin to happen, and those things will not be pleasant for the Axis.

Call for Action

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP)—Russian publications suggested today that United Nations carry the war to Germany "with all their power and energy" and devoted front pages to the Kremlin conversations of Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Photographs portrayed the British and Russian war leaders beaming at each other—Mr. Stalin in his usual khaki tunic and Mr. Churchill wearing a blue flying suit.

The Government newspaper Izvestia italicized the phrase "with all their power and energy" from the communiqué concerning the talks and asserted this peak effort was awaited by the great public masses of Britain and the United States.

Izvestia asserted that Adolf Hitler "already has laid bare other vulnerable parts of his front in Europe in order to obtain success on the Soviet-German front."

Izvestia said this had brought the war to the "decisive phase" with the Germans throwing their full might into an attempt to wrest victory before the United Nations' growing resources could tip the scales.

"The Red Army alone continues the heavy struggle," the newspaper went on, "and even under the most unfavorable circumstances inflicts tremendous losses upon the Fascists and breaks down the power of the German war machine. . . .

"For more than a year the Red Army has drawn upon itself all the power of the Hitlerite military forces, giving its Allies the possibility to accumulate and prepare all the resources necessary to crush the enemy."

Mail From Bataan In 'Floating' Bag

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Letters written by American soldiers in the Philippines before the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, and recovered from the Pacific after the ship bringing them to the United States was sunk, are now being delivered to the soldiers' families, the War Department reported.

The recent recepit of mail from men who had been fighting in the Philippines led some of the recipients to think that communications had been reopened with the islands, the Department said, but the letters actually started their long journey in March.

The mail left the island "probably by way of a submarine, which transferred it in a mail pouch to a small freighter," the Department reported. "Subsequently, the ship was torpedoed. The mail bag floating at the scene was pulled from the sea and its contents were forwarded to the Army Postal Service of the War Department, which sent the letters on to the addressees."

Hitler Invites Boys Into Waffen SS

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 18 — Reichsführer Hitler is inviting German boys of 17 and upward to join units of his armed Elite Guards, known as the Waffen SS, the BBC reported.

Boys of 16½ years, the German announcer called them men, can volunteer also to serve in a labor corps for six months before joining the military divisions, which include infantry, artillery, tank and alpine units.

Originally formed from members of Hitler's bodyguard, the Waffen SS is part of Heinrich Himmler's police army and has recently been expanded as a separate military organization, which is said to rival the regular Germany army.

Roosevelt Warns On School Neglect

GARY, Ind., Aug. 18 (AP)—A warning against neglect of education in wartime was issued by President Roosevelt in a message to the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, which opened a five-day session.

The President asserted that children must not be allowed to pay the cost of this war in neglect or serious loss of education opportunity.

Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University, President of the Federation, declared that the organization accepts the President's challenge to harness the powers of public education to winning both the war and the peace.

New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

progress for the Japanese as difficult and expensive as possible.

At each stage in the Japanese advance, light forces have harassed and ambushed them, and at well-chosen moments counterattacked and driven them back temporarily.

In one such action when the Japanese were thrown from Kokoda by a well-planned encircling raid, it is known that the enemy suffered 150 casualties, which, for fighting of this nature, is very heavy.

It is, however, impossible to judge the fighting in this battle front by ordinary standards of warfare. It is a game of blindman's bluff played in mists, rains, and in the semitwilight of an unimaginable tangle of great trees towering 200 feet intertwined by festoons of creepers and cluttering growth of the primeval jungle.

Few Open Patches

On the dank floor of this great forest cave, one slips and slithers over rotting tree trunks, fungus-covered roots, and sodden leaf mould.

There can be little line of battle. Positions are the infrequent open patches in this ocean green where the range of fire may be 200 to 300 feet only.

It is difficult to keep in touch with one's own men, and still more difficult to find an enemy, dressed in green uniforms with green netting over his head blending with the jungle foliage.

It is a specialist's job this jungle fighting. The Japanese are employing men who have been specially trained and who are adepts in all the simple tricks that play a vital role in this battle in the semidarkness.

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Don't be a flatiron slave
Do you struggle with sheets, table cloths, heavy towels, and pillow slips—and a flatiron?
Why not have a "thrifty wash" done by a laundry advertising in The Christian Science Monitor? A "thrifty wash" comes back with all the flat pieces ironed, ready to put away.
EASE YOUR WAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S have been NOTED FOR WOOL
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Nazis Press Extinction of Jews

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Hitler's campaign in Russia moves dangerously ahead and the stage is set, gradually or otherwise, for a second front in the West, the Nazis are bending every effort to bring to a conclusion an "aggression" that began before their ascent to power in 1933 and which has continued undiminished ever since.

Developments of the past few months make it difficult to escape the conviction that the Nazis are endeavoring to exterminate the Jews of Europe in the shortest possible time.

Their attempt to annihilate an all but impotent enemy when they still have powerful foes with which to contend, both in the East and in the West, is typical of Naziism's brutal and ruthless character.

There are, however, a number of possible purposes behind it.

First, there is the continuing need of scapegoats to justify the increased demands that are being made on the German people. Second, there is inherent Nazi fanaticism, which apparently has never waned and which probably has been goaded into a new frenzy by the unfaltering resistance of the populations of the occupied countries. Third, there is the fear—undoubtedly justified—that the Jews will be a dangerous partisan threat at the German rear and within the Axis lines when a United Nations ataack comes.

Massacres Flourish

But whatever the cause, massacres of Jews are proceeding without a letup in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and the overrun portions of western Russia, while new and incredibly severe restrictive measures are being imposed elsewhere.

In Minsk, Russia, alone, it is said, 86,000 adherents of the Jewish faith have been shot, while in Vilna, Lithuania, the toll has been put at 60,000.

Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, England, is reported to have said recently in a radiocast to Europe that more than 500,000 Polish Jews had been executed without the semblance of a trial.

Before the war there were approximately 8,500,000 Jews in the countries now dominated by the Axis. Today it is estimated that less than 6,500,000 remain. About 600,000 are known to have migrated. Another 400,000 or more are prisoners in concentration camps, slave laborers working for the German armies in Russia, Africa and western Europe, or homeless refugees waiting vainly in harbors for ships to carry them to America.

The Jewish birth rate, according to reliable advices from inside occupied Europe, has dropped more than 10 per cent since 1939, while the mortality rate has increased at an accelerated speed of 5 to 10 times.

Deportation Announced

On Aug. 3, German authorities announced officially over the Hilversum Radio that all Jews in the Netherlands would be deported to the East, presumably to a place where they would be unable to aid an invading United Nations army.

At the end of July more than 25,000 Jews were rounded up in Paris and sent to concentration camps.

An apparent drive to clear the last remaining Jews out of Berlin has been launched in the German Capital.

Only the threatened intervention of the papacy is said to have prevented Mussolini from decreeing the banishment of all Jews from Italy.

Agitation is reported under way to bring about the expulsion of the Jews from Finland.

Sano Mach, Minister of the Interior of separatist Slovakia, has been quoted by the German Radio as saying that by the end of September all of Slovakia's remaining 58,000 Jews will have been driven out.

The Nazis admit that the Jewish population of the puppet state of Croatia has been reduced from its prewar total of 35,000 to less than 6,000, with most of the survivors interned in concentration camps.

Forced Into War

Presumably all able-bodied Jews who escape execution or imprisonment are being pressed into conscript battalions to aid the German war effort. It is estimated that in Warsaw alone about 80,000 skilled workers have ben forcibly assigned to war tasks.

Everywhere the Nazis are rounding up Jewish youths and children for transfer to the Ukraine to help cope with a palpably serious shortage of field hands for harvesting crops.

In Germany, all Jewish schools have been closed and all Jewish boys and girls above the age of 14 are being sent to the Ukraine.

In Poland, 4,000 Jewish children between the ages of 12 and 15 were reported rounded up in one day and shipped off to southern Russia.

Thus, the plight of the Jews in Europe is more desperate now than it has ever been. If the Jews are to survive at all the United Nations must win the war. Even the slightest easement of the Jews' sufferings would seem to be dependent upon a complete Axis collapse.

But it is idle to assume that the downfall of Hitler and his partners, per se, will solve the problems of the Jews or restore them to their prewar status.

Restoration Huge Task

Millions of Jews have been completely disinherited and disenfranchised and it will hardly be possible for the United Nations to restore their rights automatically.

A war-impoverished Europe will not be able to reabsorb readily a large number of repatriated Jews. Nor will a decade of insidious Nazi propaganda immediately cease to make itself felt among peoples conditioned to bigotry and grown hard in the forge of war and tyranny.

Paris Police Balked At Arresting Jews

Recorded by CBS

London, Aug. 18

Numerous policemen were suspended for refusing to assist the Nazis in the round-up of 28,000 Jews in Paris on July 16, the BBC reports.

The broadcast said that great numbers of non-Jewish Parisians helped Jews to hide from the Gestapo and the German soldiers who finished the roundup after the French police rebelled.

Even before the rise of Hitler the position of the Jews was scarcely tolerable in some parts of Poland and in the Balkans.

The problem of what is to become of the Jews after the war, therefore, is almost as vital as what is to become of them now.

Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, recently gave expression to the growing realization of this fact when he declared:

"A stable postwar structure must provide freedom and equality for the Jew and also the implementation of the promise of a Jewish national home."

Fortunately, numerous influential and far-seeing men appear to be aware that the postwar future of the European Jew will depend in great measure on what is done for him immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

Early Question in Peace

Strong efforts are being made both in this country and in Great Britain to make certain that the Jewish problem and the closely related Palestinian question are among the very first subjects tackled at the peace conference.

A few weeks ago representatives of nine Hitler-ravaged countries promised the newly-organized Advisory Council on European Jewish Affairs that the freeing of their homelands would carry with it a return to rights and property for the Jewish minorities therein.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress, has outlined four provisions for any truce, armistice or peace treaty—namely, the abolition of all Axis anti-Jewish measures, the unrestricted right of all Jews to return to the homes from which they were driven, the restoration or restitution of Jewish property, and legal guarantees against anti-Jewish discriminations.

And 75 American Christian clergymen and laymen have recently issued a statement calling for the establishment of the majority of Europe's Jews in Palestine after the war because it would be impossible to rehabilitate them in their former countries.

However, in spite of the imposing problems in the way of his rehabilitation, the postwar Jew in Europe is likely to be on substantially better terms with those of his Christian neighbors who haven't been mesmerized by Nazi propaganda, than he has been for generations. A study of the jumbled and partial dispatches, the disconnected, censored advices and poignant letters that come from occupied Europe lead easily to this conclusion.

As the Nazi pressure has worsened, popular sympathy for the Jew has increased tremendously and with it has come, in many instances, a deeper and broader understanding of his age-old problems.

Even in Germany widespread sympathy has developed for the Jew. Recent advices tell how some members of the armed forces have gone out of their way to defy Nazi restrictions by paying little courtesies to members of the proscribed group.

In leading Italian cities protest demonstrations have been staged in railway stations when parties of Jews have been shipped to labor camps.

In the Netherlands Protestant and Roman Catholic churches have boldly petitioned German military authorities for better treatment for Dutch Jews.

In France likewise leading Roman Catholic clergymen have appealed to the Vichy Government to alleviate the condition of the French Jews and to curtail an anti-Semitic program.

The following homely incident is typical of the friendly feeling many of the subject peoples of Europe now bear toward the Jew and may be a significant index to his postwar chances:

On the day the Nazis decreed that all Jewish school children would have to wear the Star of David, a Brussels teacher took her class through the streets of the Belgium Capital enroute to an outing. Holding tightly to the teacher's hand and walking with her at the head of the procession was a seven-year-old Jewish girl.

"Nita must lead the class," the teacher declared loudly as she passed a group of German soldiers. "She's the only one that has a star."

Acting Like Jews

At about the same time this was taking place Max Blokzijl, the so-called Dutch Goebbels, was complaining bitterly in Holland that "all kinds of people now act like Jews and show their sympathy with them."

In Amsterdam it has become the fashion for Dutchmen to raise their hats when they pass a Jew on the street.

And Vichy admits that in Paris hundreds of non-Jews are wearing the Star of David or imitations of the emblem.

Thus comradeship in arms and common cause and common humanity show that Jew and Gentile can be brought closer together.

As Dr. R. Tartakover, President of the Jewish World Congress, said recently in Ottawa:

"The Jew is no longer alone in the world. All democratic people march now at his side."

Jews Deported

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Paris press reported Aug. 15 that 4,000 Jews previously arrested in the unoccupied zone of France were deported Aug. 14 "to regions where—under good supervisions—they will be able to do labor of use to the European collectivity."

The papers said police in Unoccupied France were "watching pitilessly" for Jews attempting to escape across the demarcation line from German-occupied territory because of the new strict anti-Jewish regulations in the occupied zone.

American Troops in India Molested During Rioting

KARACHI, India, Aug. 18 (AP)—American troops stationed in India were molested during recent disturbances connected with Mohandas K. Gandhi's passive-resistance campaign for independence, Brig. Gen. Francis Bradley, their commander, said yesterday.

There were no reports of Americans being injured, however.

General Bradley did not explain the nature of the disturbances affecting American troops.

As a result, the town in which the incident occurred was placed out of bounds for United States troops and they were forbidden to enter it.

[The United States State Department made public last week a statement of policy covering United States troops in India in which the soldiers were ordered to avoid even the appearance of participating in the internal strife. Troops were told to "exercise scrupulous care" to avoid involvement in any internal conflict, and were warned to resort to defensive measures only when the safety of Americans or the protection of United States military equipment was involved.

Americans in India are principally air forces in action against the Japanese in next-door Burma, or in relaying supplies to China.]

Three Gains for United Nations Shown by Australian Envoy

SYDNEY, Australia Aug. 18, (AAP)—Three things point to the ultimate victory of the democracies, said Sir Earle Page, Australian representative on the War Cabinet in London, when he returned from abroad over the week end.

1. The pooling of resources by the United Nations.

2. The extraordinary way in which man and woman power in Britain is being organized.

3. The tremendous increase of war production in America since Japan struck at Pearl Harbor.

Sir Earle said "I am measurably pleased that my return is synchronized with the Allied offensive against the Japanese held Solomon Islands. Any efficient blow struck against the Japanese this year may prove three times as valuable as a similar offensive delivered next year."

We in Australia now have a definite place in Allied strategy and an organization has been established which will place our war problems in their proper perspective.

Referring to recent comments that Australia is not receiving as much equipment as is generally supposed, he said: "Britain is fully aware of the Japanese threat to this country; when our position was desperate a few months ago, Britain was prepared to give us everything available—she was ready to tear guns out of their emplacements to send them to us."

Déat Is Reported 'Party' Building

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 18—The BBC reports that Marcel Déat, pro-Nazi Paris editor, has started negotiations with other French Quisling organizations to form a single Totalitarian Party in France.

The movement has issued a statement which says it has started negotiations with other French Fascist groups in an attempt to form a Totalitarian Party. It has also sent letters to leading French personalities, explaining the need for a united party.

The aim of the party will be to fight the Jews, the Russians and the Fighting French, to overthrow all Parliamentary Government and to send workers to Germany.

Rationing in Philadelphia: Banana Substitute at Zoo

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Bananas, favorite dish in smart Philadelphia Zoo circles, lately have been harder and harder to obtain.

So the other day the Zoo cautiously introduced a substitute—boiled sweet potatoes.

Up to now, reports Dr. Herbert L. Ratcliffe, the monkeys, apes, and chimpanzees have accepted their war sacrifice in good grace.

She's All Out for Britain

Associated Press

Dolly Is on the Job

Not only is she a lioness but she is as well the mascot and lives with a South African Engineering Corps that made things hot for Rommel in the Libyan Desert, making her headquarters in the officers' mess. All they need now is a "unicorness" to match the British national coat of arms.

Japan's Peace Bid to Russia Disclosed by U. S. Repatriates

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An extraordinary tale comes out of the Far East by American repatriates aboard the Gripsholm.

According to information given them in Tokyo last spring by Japanese described as "close to the Foreign Office," during April or May the Japanese informed Soviet Russia that it would be "wise" to safeguard the 1941 Japanese-Russian neutrality pact by giving Japan control of certain vital areas including the Kamchatka Peninsula, the northern half of Sakahlin Island, and the Maritime Province leading down to Vladivostok. Such concessions would safeguard the U. S. S. R. against being dragged into a Far Eastern war, according to the Japanese.

And also—according to these Japanese informants—the Russians were said to have "virtually agreed" to yield Kamchatka and Northern Sakhalin although refusing to give up Vladivostok, and attaching a proviso that such ceded territories should not actually change hands until atfer the end of the war.

This story is, as stated, extraordinary on the face of it, but not in the least extraordinary as an example of Nipponese official efforts to mislead foreigners and their own people alike. As Pearl Harbor graphically demonstrated — and Port Arthur many years before it —deception is regarded by the Japanese as an integral part of national policies.

It is only surprising that the Japanese informants stopped short of saying that the deal had gone through. Instead, they more cautiously said that matters were in a "deadlock" because of the Russian indisposition to agree in full. Such a statement is, to those familiar with Japanese propaganda methods, equivalent to confession that the whole yarn is just so much propaganda.

Russians Are Realistic

Russian policy may have its weak spots but a lack of realism is not among them. No realistic Far East policy could be based on the idea that apeasement of Japan was a sound notion.

Moscow knows perfectly well that Japan will keep the peace no longer than it suits Nipponese convenience. Moscow knows likewise that by giving up such vital territories it would not safeguard itself against an attack which otherwise might or might not come, but would weaken itself to such an extent as to render an otherwise problematical attack inevitable.

In other words, Japan's proposal would, if accepted, be not a guarantee against war but a guarantee for war.

The story was probably put forward by the Japanese to convince presumably gullible American correspondents, and the certainly artless Japanese public, starved of information and forcibly-fed by propaganda to the point where it largely lacks the mental tools to deal intelligently with any international problem—that such a thing had been done or was likely.

Always 'Friend of Peace'

There are several reasons for this. So far as the Japanese public is concerned the matter is simple enough. Whatever regime happens to be in the saddle in Tokyo, its domestic attitude is always to pose as the friend of peace. The people of Japan are not essentially warlike and therefore it is the settled official view that it is best to represent Dai Nippon as constantly set upon by others and compelled to wage war solely in self-defense.

Thus it is not desirable to suggest that anything but peace with Soviet Russia is the objective, and if war comes, the Japanese public would be told that Russia first fell in with peace plans and then suddenly resorted to arms. If such a picture is a perversion of the facts, few in news-malnourished Japan will be able to prove it.

So far as America is concerned it is to the Japanese advantage to discourage any idea that Russia will ever join in war on Japan. That will both dishearten the American public, presumably, and eliminate the thought that American bombers might have access to Kamchatka or Vladivostok as jumping-off points for demolishing Osaka, Kobe, Sasebo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo and other tempting objectives.

Russia Aware of Danger

But Russia is constantly aware of its imminent danger on the Far Eastern front. Even if the U. S. S. R. had been incredibly naive to start with, there have been years of threatening Japanese troop concentrations, "border incidents," and several rather serious clashes such as that at Nomonhan where the Japanese military got its fingers memorably pinched.

If there is any outstanding motto engraved in the Russian heart it is: "Never trust Japan." Germany is no doubt alongside now, but Japan came first, for Japan's urge to occupy everything at least as far west as Lake Baikal has been a continuous source of worry and trouble to Russia through the years.

Now, least of all times, would Russia let go of territory it must have to fight back when Japan launches its long-expected onslaught. Moreover, Russia wants American aid when that time comes; and although it has denied bomber bases for use against Japan so far, it expects American planes to fly from them alongside Russian planes if the fatal moment finally arrives. That is nothing more than the hard common sense of the matter, and the Russians have that in plenty.

Russia wants peace with Japan, certainly, and it would pay a price for it, as it did in letting go of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but it certainly would not foolishly invite war by the wrong kind of concessions. To surrender its Far East outposts would be precisely that. So it may be taken as certain that neither persuasion nor blackmail will cause any Soviet yielding of its vital territories.

Pacific Second Front Urged by Australian

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 18

Opening of an eastern front against Japan should have precedence over new front in the West, Dr. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton Page, Australian representative in the British War Cabinet, said yesterday.

In a broadcast to the Australian people, he urged that Russia be aided to the greatest possible extent with tanks, planes, and other equipment, but that the United Nations devote their main efforts to a new front in the Pacific.

He said an offensive from Australia would aid Russia "equally as much as China and would prevent the Japanese from stabbing Russia's back."

Sir Earle praised the United States for the great amount of equipment being sent to Australia and said "as the war proceeds American aid to Australia will become a mighty flood."

Barrage Balloon Bursts, Short-Circuits Power

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 18 (AP)—A barrage balloon burst at 5,000 feet yesterday, short-circuited power lines and released heavy sand bags, one of which crashed through the roof of a beach home. No one was injured.

Cause of the mishap was not determined. All that remained of the balloon were tattered bits of cloth.

Laval and Doriot in Battle for Power

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Vichy puppet Government is beginning to show uneasiness. It has taken new precautionary measures to crush any possible revolt of the French people.

By special decrees public manifestations have been strictly prohibited while, at the same time, the capital penalty for persons possessing explosives or firearms has been extended to Unoccupied France.

Reports reaching America speak of unusually large troop movements in Unoccupied France. Strong police and Army reinforcements are reported to have arrived in France's provisional capital. Obviousy, Pierre Laval, head of the Vichy Government will not be taken unawares. If necessary, he will defend his rule by force. It is questionable, however, whether Vichy's armed forces would be strong enough to extinguish an organized revolt of the French people. It is even doubtful whether the Vichy Government can entirely rely on its troops.

Resistance of the French people against the Nazis and their French henchmen has been stimulated by the belief that an Allied invasion of France will start in the very near future. Acts of sabotage, assassinations of German soldiers and of French collaborationists, food riots are more frequent than ever.

Fear of Popular Revolt

M. Laval no doubt feels that this is only a prelude and that the underground organizations are preparing for large-scale action. The French radio and the Government-controlled press are anxious to convince the population that any attempt to fight the Germans and to overthrow their present rulers is doomed to fail and that it will end in a terrible slaughter.

Yet, a fear of popular revolt is not the only reason why M. Laval is taking precautions. Several times already the German press has emphasized that, from the Nazi point of view, the Laval Government is not doing too well. M. Laval has been unable to deliver the human merchandise he promised to Hitler. Instead of 150,000 only something like 15,000 workmen have been willing to go to Germany and a ridiculously small number of Frenchmen joined the combat units for the Russian Front. The Nazis, therefore, are putting pressure on M. Laval threatening, it is said, to put Jacques Doriot, French arch-Fascist leader, in his place. Despite Vichy's interdiction, M. Doriot is said to be secretly arming his followers in Occupied France. M. Laval is anxious to eliminate the danger of a Fascist putsch in Vichy France.

Reorganization of the French Army after the defeat is a task in which Marshal Philippe Pétain has been greatly interested. Vichy, of course, could not hope to build up a modern fighting force.

All modern equipment had been confiscated by the Germans and the number of French troops in European France was limited at 100,000. Yet 120,000 men are officially reported to be stationed in North Africa and 140,000 in the other French possessions, especially in French West Africa (Dakar).

During recent months Vichy has obtained permission of the German authorities to buy some of the planes and tanks which are produced in French factories. Today, the Vichy forces dispose of approximately 1,000 planes, most of which, however, are obsolete. Probably it has also some hundred light tanks.

Laval Commands Police

M. Laval, nevertheless, has succeeded in bringing the French police forces under his direct command. Chief of the French police under M. Laval's supervision is his friend, Robert Bosquet. The French police forces before the war were numerous. They comprised 40,000 men of militarized police, including the Gendarmerie, the Garde Republicaine, and the Garde Mobile. There were also 32,000 uniformed and plain-clothes policemen, including 16,000 in Paris.

The efficiency of the French police, however, was hampered by lack of organization. The "Sûreté Nationale" was on bad terms with the police administration in Paris. Militarized and other police forces were reluctant to collaborate, and only in 15 big cities was the police supervised by State officials.

Vichy has reorganized and centralized the police which has been completely subjected to state control. State commissaries were nominated in all important cities to supervise and to streamline the different police corps. Hundreds of police officials resigned or were dismissed if they were unwilling to fall in line with the regime. If it was easy to replace high police officials of the Third Republic by Vichy followers, many Republican police functionaries in smaller towns continued to sabotage the orders of the Vichy administration. Despite the reorganization, collaboration between police forces is still lacking. André Philipp, one of France's outstanding underground leaders, now in London, who was lucky enough to hoodwink Gestapo and Vichy police, stated that his escape succeeded because "the six or seven different police forces are still disputing with each other, which allows some escapes."

M. Laval has again purged the police and set up a unified police force. Yet, if he can rely on the "Sûreté Nationale" which collaborates closely with the Gestapo, and on the police in the big cities, he has reason to mistrust the police forces in the country, many of which are hostile to the regime.

Armistice Army Purged

Several times the Armistice Army has been thoroughly purged and numerous officers suspect of pro-Allied or anti-collaborationist feeling have been dismissed. While the late Gen. Charles Huntziger, who was killed recently in a mysterious air accident, is said to have been anti-German, Vichy's new War Minister, Gen. Eugène Bridoux is a representative of the pro-Axis faction in the French General Staff.

Many other commanding officers as Gen. Henri Fernand Dentz or Gen. Alphonse Juin are certainly no friends of the United Nations. Yet, in the lower ranks, many young officers are secretly in sympathy with Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

It is difficult to form an opinion on the sentiments of the "rank and file," but reports from France indicate that their feelings are not very different from those of the civilian population. The Armistice Army, however, is by no means as popular with the French people as was the Army of the Third Republic.

Living, and especially food, conditions in the Army are superior to those of the civilian, but recruitment of new soldiers for the Army is very slow. The Youth organizations are reluctant to collaborate and in May, 1942, the number of enlisted officers and men was only 90,000 in metropolitan France.

Super-Legion Formed

Yet, in spite of anti-collaborationist resistance, especially in the lower ranks, the Army probably will defend the regime if Marshal Pétain orders it to do so. It would be reluctant to accept M. Laval's command, however, unless he were expressly backed by the Marshal.

Lack of confidence in the regular police forces was the main reason why the French "Legion of War Veterans and National Volunteers" has been partly transformed into an auxiliary police force. The leaders of the Legion boasted that in the fall of 1941 this organization comprised more than 1,500,000 members.

Yet, the Government was well aware that followers of the regime were only a minority and that numerous Republicans, Freemasons, Socialists, and Communists had joined the legion in order to continue a clandestine activity. The Government, therefore, created a kind of super-legion, the order-service, which was composed of selected Vichy-followers.

These shock troops of the Legions are armed and have already collaborated with the police in breaking up anti-Vichy manifestations. Since M. Laval took over, he has attached the direction of the Legion to his Ministry and has nominated his collaborator, Raymond Lachal, Commander of the Legion.

The new "Tricolor Legion," though linked to the Veterans' Legion through several of its leaders is an autonomous organization. It comprises some thousands of all-out Fascists and adventurers who are willing to fight with the Nazis even against their own countrymen.

Led By French Fascists

The "Tricolor Legion" is militarized and commanded by French fascist officers. This legion has been assimilated to the armed forces and its members receive military pay and a special bonus. It is the first Vichy-organization which can be considered as an actual fascist shock troop.

It can be compared to the German Elite Guards. It was partly organized to replace Jacques Doriot's "Legion of Anti-Bolshevist Volunteers" but it appears that M. Doriot has refused to dissolve his own combat-organization. M. Laval and his friends obviously intend to set up a force of ruthless and fanatic pretorians who are willing to defend the regime under all circumstances.

Although the forces which M. Laval can muster are not unified and by no means completely reliable, no popular revolt in Vichy France is likely to succeed as long as the United Nations are unable to establish a second front on the European continent. A successful military invasion of France, however, not only would stir up open guerrilla warfare in Occupied France but would, at the same time, stimulate the French patriots in Unoccupied France and bring about the downfall of the Vichy regime.

French Wine to Bow To Nazi Explosives?

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 18

Germany is negotiating with Vichy for the development of explosives production facilities in Unoccupied France in an effort to expand Pierre Laval's policy of industrial cooperation with the Reich, Fighting French headquarters said Aug. 16.

The Germans are demanding that the French start production unaided and entirely with French resources, even if it is necessary to stop wine supplies completely in order to provide the needed industrial alcohol, the report said.

After Germany refused to supply necessary alcohol, M. Laval requested antiaircraft protection for the plants, particularly at Toulouse, where production of explosives is is expected to reach a relatively high level in the next few weeks. This request also was refused, the headquarters declared.

Nazis Put Pressure on Greeks

ISTANBUL, Aug. 18. Delayed. (AP)—The Nazis are now operating a "starve or work" scheme in Greece, according to Greek newspapers reaching Istanbul.

After having submitted the Greeks to an intense food shortage for over a year the Germans are now promising abundant food and educational opportunities and good pay for Greek workmen who will sign up for labor in Germany, the papers say.

The Nazis also are recruiting Greek labor with similar inducements for work on German naval projects on Crete and for work in the vicinity of Athens, presumably on airports to be used by the Luftwaffe.

On Aug. 8, "the sixth labor expedition to Germany" as it was called by the Greek press, left from Larisa.

Five previous expeditions, the papers said, "comprised over 8,000 men and women volunteers.

Greek workers who get to Germany apparently work in South German and Austrian factories as there are references to Vienna and Munich in the notices. They are gven three days bread ration and are taken to disinfecting stations before they board the train.

Informed quarters said Allied food shipments to the Greeks might lessen the effectiveness of this German campaign.

The Germans are publishing and reading over the Greek radio letters ostensibly written home by Greeks already at work in Germany. These, with remarkable unanimity, describe Germany as a paradise where "we have four meals daily with plenty of butter, cheese, milk, jam, cocoa and sugar at low prices."

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In the Dugout

with Rumill

Will Harridge on the Job

You probably have noticed that "bean-ball" throwing in the majors during the past couple of years has been confined almost exclusively to the National League. This is due partly to the managerial tactics of Leo Durocher at Brooklyn and partly to the stiff penalty promised any American League pitcher caught in the act.

Last week, after that Dodger-Braves episode in the Hub and President Ford Frick's announcement that any manager whose pitcher was found throwing at hitters would be fined $200, Prexy Will Harridge had the following notice tacked up on the bulletin boards of all junior circuit clubhouses:

Out 10 Days

Regulation No. 37. In regard to "bean-ball."

"1. It will be the duty of the umpire, in the event of a ball being pitched close to the batsman's head, to first warn the pitcher. If he fails to heed the warning and, in the judgment of the umpire, pitches another such ball, he must be immediately removed from the game and the American League president notified.

"2. For the second offense, the pitcher will be automatically suspended for a period of ten (10) days without salary.

"3. For the third offense, he will be automatically suspended for a period of thirty (30) days without salary."

Some National Leaguers have contended that the "bean-ball" situation could not be controlled, simply because it is impossible to tell when such an act is deliberate or otherwise. But the Harridge circuit, supported by the above bulletin, has shattered this theory.

About Stalling

In an effort to guard against an exhibition such as the one Jimmy Dykes put on before a large Sunday crowd at Fenway Park several weeks ago, President Harridge had the following notice added to the one on "bean-balls":

Regulation No. 39. Stalling.

"Any manager or player who, in the judgment of the umpire, is guilty of conduct in delaying or endeavoring to hurry completion of a game in the act of stalling when darkness, weather or other conditions make calling of the game seem possible, shall be subject to a fine not less than $100, nor more than $250, as the case may warrant in the judgment of the league president."

American League players and managers have also been warned against talking with people in the stands, before and during the game.

Good Judgment

This Harridge circuit rule, which says the men on the field will face a $10 fine if caught by the umpires talking with fans or even autographing for them, has long been considered one of the weakest in the code book—at least, the section which makes it a criminal offense to autograph books, balls and scorecards for the customers—particularly for the kids. To a fan cheated of this privilege, much of the romance is removed from the game. To the man on the street, it is one way to get close to his heroes.

However, the umpires use good judgment in the enforcement of this rule. They rarely bother players and pilots who are standing by front boxes, scribbling their names for the people who indirectly pay their salaries. Harridge's arbiters are aware of the fact that a certain amount of common sense and judgment goes with every paragraph in the rule book.

With one or two exceptions, the umpires in the National League rarely bother to exercise that unwritten section of the code. And until they do, jams will continue to spring up all over the place.

Ted Williams Hits for .500 During Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox still is a long way from the .406 average that won him the American League batting championship last year but he may make it yet if he continues at the pace he held during the past week.

Williams batted exactly .500 for the week in 20 trips to the plate, raising his average from .344 to .352.

That mark, which he reached once before this season, gave him a lead of 10 points over his closest rival, Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees, before today's games and a margin of 16 points over the National League leader, Brooklyn's Pete Reiser.

Reiser, who also is attempting to defend the championship in his circuit, dropped four points to .336 but still leads his league by 11 points. His nearest pursuer is Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves.

The 10 leaders in each league:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	PC.
Williams, Boston	112	389	100	137	.352
Gordon, New York	108	398	65	136	.342
Wright, Chicago	77	269	40	89	.331
Spence, Washington	109	456	69	150	.329
Pesky, Boston	109	454	72	145	.319
Doerr, Boston	106	404	52	128	.317
Case, Washington	85	339	62	106	.313
Stephens, St. Louis	116	464	73	144	.310
Di Maggio New York	115	451	90	140	.310
Judnick, St. Louis	99	332	58	101	.304

National League

	G	AB	R	H	PC.
Reiser, Brooklyn	95	363	75	112	.336
Lombardi, Boston	82	228	23	74	.325
Medwick, Brooklyn	109	421	56	136	.323
Slaughter, St. Louis	113	446	73	141	.316
Musial, St. Louis	102	336	64	106	.315
Novikoff, Chicago	96	364	36	114	.313
Cooper, St. Louis	93	315	47	96	.305
Fletcher, Pittsburgh	107	370	66	111	.300
Mize, New York	106	404	70	120	.297
Hack, Chicago	113	442	74	131	.296

● BASEBALL ●
Two Games Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 1st Game 1:30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6331

Bill Talbert Defaults As Service Calls

By Wendell A. Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Smiling Billy Talbert, Cincinnati, has scored the major upset of this already infant 48th running of the Longwood Bowl tournament being held at Chestnut Hill.

Fresh from a turf upset over Ted Schroeder in the Newport Casino tournament Sunday, Talbert walked off the court in a first round match with Bob Smidl of Chicago yesterday, with match point in his favor. He had easily waltzed through Smidl 6-2 in the first set, and was leading the second 5-1, holding advantage at 40-15, when he defaulted because of an imminent draft board call.

Up in the Air

Previous to taking the court against Smidl, Talbert mentioned to this correspondent that his draft status was "very much up in the air. I'm not sure of making the national singles and doubles," to be held at New York's Forest Hills site later this month.

"I have a feeling I'll be classified 4-F, but until that is straightened out, my future in business back home in Cincinnati and my tennis are in doubt."

After defaulting to Smidl, Talbert explained his actions. "I feel Smidl should have the opportunity of continuing in the tournament, whereas I expect to be called any moment now."

Delayed Matches

Most of yesterday's first-round matches were postponed until today, with several of the leading and seeded players putting in a late arrival. Delayed matches were to be played today, in addition to second-round men's matches, and the opening round of the women's singles.

Two seeded men, however, advanced to the second bracket yesterday with straight-set triumphs over younger opponents. Third-seeded Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, national clay courts champion, disposed of Bud Hart, Miami, 6—3, 6—1. And fourth-seeded Victor Seixas, the currently torrid Philadelphian, downed Gardnar Larned of Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.

Brink Wins

Young Jim Brink of Seattle, just recently nominated on the Junior Davis Cup squad, which incidentally journeys to Canada next week to meet the Canadian juniors, took a straight-set decision from Howie McCall, Atlanta, 6—3, 6—2. Seixas' doubles partner from Philadelphia, Bill Vogt, defeated Jack Lynch of the home club, 6—2, 6—4.

The outstanding match of yesterday had to be completed today, for after Davie Freeman, Pasadena, Calif., racquets star and Harvard post-graduate now, had taken the first set 6—3, Tom Brown, his young San Francisco opponent, crashed through the second set at 7—5 to even a rain-soaked duel of skids and plops.

Other Winners

Other first round winners: Dick McKee, Miami, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4 over Fred Kovaleski, Detroit; Bob Falkenberg, Los Angeles, 10-8, 6-3, over Richard Odman, Seattle; Tom Falkenberg, Los Angeles, 11-9, 6-4, over Edward Gilbert, Huntington, L. I.; George Ball, El Paso, Texas, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3 over Harrison Rowbotham, Boston; and Edward Moylan, Trenton, N. J., 3-6, 6-3, 6-2 over Ellis Slack, Long Beach, Calif.

Top-seeded Lieutenant Gardnar Mulloy, Annapolis, was scheduled to play his delayed first round match against Arthur McDonald of Los Angeles this afternoon, while the two foreign seeded stars, Francisco Segura of Ecuador and Alejo Russell of Argentina, were also due to take the courts for the first time.

Medica Teaching Swimming in The Commando Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — University of Pennsylvania students aren't merely learning how to swim, but they're learning to conduct themselves in something of "commando" style under the tutelage of Jack Medica, former University of Washington Olympic star.

Here are some of the things Medica puts them through in order to better prepare them for service in the armed forces:

Swim 75 feet underwater.

Dive off the 10-foot board.

Climb a rope ladder 25 feet over the pool and drop into the water.

Recover a 30-pound weight from under 10 feet of water and bring it to the side of the pool.

Swim 50 feet with hands and feet tied.

Jump into the pool fully clothed, remove shoes, and remain in the water wearing the rest of the clothes for 20 minutes.

Swim a quarter mile using side or breast stroke.

Medica feels that when the students can meet those requirements they'll be pretty much "at home" in the water.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Hopp, Cardinals—His seventh inning triple put his team ahead to stay in game with Reds.

Red Ruffing, Yankees—Blanked Athletics on eight hits for his fourth shut-out this year.

Babe Barna, Giants—His ninth inning single with bases loaded brought victory over Braves.

John Niggeling, Browns—Beat Indians with seven-hit pitching.

Big Four of Yankee Staff

Associated Press

Spud Chandler, Red Ruffing, Tiny Bonham, and Hank Borowy (left to right) are the four pitchers who have been carrying the heaviest portion of the Yankee mound burden this season. Together they have won 49 games and lost 16, distributed as follows: Chandler 13-3, Ruffing 11-7, Bonham 14-4 and Borowy 11-2. The Yankees today opened a four-game series with the second-place Red Sox at Fenway Park.

Controversy Might Ensue Over Unofficial Champion

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quite a controversy might ensue if some committee of golfers attempted to decide who is entitled to be rated as the unofficial national open champion of 1942: whether it should be Ben Hogan by reason of his winning the Hale America, winning more open tournaments since the beginning of the year than any other individual, and leading in prize winning and in the race for the Vardon trophy; whether it should be Byron Nelson, for tying Hogan in the Masters' tournament and beating him in the play-off, and later winning the Tam O'Shanter open at Chicago, with the most representative field of the year from professional and amateur ranks; or whether it should be Craig Wood, the hold-over champion from 1941, by reason of his winning the Canadian open championship, with Hogan and other stars in the field and the biggest national championship of the year in the entire world of golf.

Those who would say "Hogan," willy nilly, just because he has won the most tournaments, the most money, and the greatest number of Vardon trophy points, don't want to forget that those same things were true of him in 1941, but it was Craig Wood who won the open championship and it was Wood who was the No. 1 man regardless of anything else that happened.

Amateur Leader

Then when it comes to selecting the unofficial national amateur champion of 1942 there again could be claims and counter-claims, because the two major amateur tournaments of the year unquestionably were the Western amateur, played at Spokane, Wash., and the Tam O'Shanter at Chicago, the first won by Pat Abbott and the other by Marvin Ward, the hold-over national champion from 1941. Here, again, the field in the Tam O'Shanter was a bit more nationally representative than in the Western, and it also included the winner of the Western, Pat Abbott, so the Bud Ward adherents probably would have a preponderant vote in the mythical 1942 champion selective committee.

Now let's turn to the women's page and figure what the aforesaid mythical committee would have to say. Whether this committee were made up of men or women, there would be one resolution offered, i. e., "Mr. (or Mrs.) Chairman, I propose that one ballot be cast naming Miss Elizabeth Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, (he probably would call her "Betty") as the unofficial national women's golf champion of 1942. A dissenting voice would be inconceivable, for there have been just two women's golf championships of truly national scope this year, the Western women's open and the Western women's amateur, and Miss Jameson has won them both.

Few Missing

Few women golfers who would have had a chance in either of these events were missing. Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks Newell, winner of the national last year, later turned professional, might have had a chance in the Western open; Patty Berg, just beginning to play golf again after an accident at the beginning of the year, might, at her best, have captured the open for the professional clan. In the Western amateur the most prominent missing members were Mrs. Julius Page, Jr., Clara Calendar, Louise Suggs, and Kathryn Hemphill; one or two from the New York district and Mrs. Warren Beard from Boston.

There is no doubt at all, however, that Miss Jameson, as winner of both Western championships, winner of the national titles in 1939 and 1940, has played herself into the circle of the "Greats" in U. S. women's golf, headed by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, with six national titles to her credit; Margaret Curtis, Mrs. W. G. Fraser (nee Alexa Stirling), Virginia Van Wie and Beatrix Hoyt, all three-times winners of the national, with Mrs. Vare, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Van Wie, and Miss Hoyt winners three times in a row, though Mrs. Fraser (as Miss Stirling) had an interruption during the first World War, otherwise she might have made it four or five times in succession, as she was supreme at that period from 1916 through 1920.

Coming Along Fast

This latest Western women's amateur which Miss Jameson won in a great final round with Mrs. Russell Mann, the winner two down at the end of the morning eighteen holes, but finally a winner by 4 and 2, demonstrated that women's golf in this country is coming along by leaps and bounds, so far as the major ranks are concerned. There are many, many girls still in their teens or their early 20's who can score as well as a lot of prominent male amateurs could not many years back, in other words, frequently in the 70's, sometimes the low 70's.

How evenly matched a lot of them are was clearly evidenced in the first match-play round, when one match went 21 holes, two others 19 holes, eight more resulting in a one-up margin, another 2 up, and still another 2 and 1, meaning that 13 matches out of 16 went to the 17th hole or beyond. It interested me to note that in the first round Georgia Tainter, whom I saw trounce Dorothy Kirby in the final of the Miami invitation last winter, downed Phyllis Otto, runner-up to Miss Jameson in the Western open last June; for I watched Mrs. Vare defeat Miss Otto in the national at The Country Club last fall and saw Miss Otto hit the longest balls I happened to see all during that tournament. Miss Tainter lost in the second round of the Western to Mrs. Russell Mann, the tournament runner-up, but it went to the home hole, and I'm sure the Fargo, North Dakota, girl, only 19, still has a good chance of going to the top. As for Miss Jameson, she has in golf what is designated as "everything."

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 17

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 3, Toronto 2.
Rochester 11, Newark 4.
Buffalo at Jersey City, postponed.
Montreal at Baltimore, postponed.

American Association

Kansas City 8, Indianapolis 2.
Only game scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Albany 5-14, Wilkes-Barre 1-2.
Hartford 7-6, Springfield 3-1.
Binghamton 3, Scranton 2.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Birmingham 4, Memphis 1.
Nashville 21, Chattanooga 6.
New Orleans at Little Rock (2), postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

Beaumont 5, Oklahoma City 0.
Houston 4, Dallas 3.
Shreveport 6, Tulsa 8.
San Antonio 9, Fort Worth 4.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	9	3	0	1.000
Hughson	27	15	3	.833
Brown	25	6	2	.750
Butland	17	2	1	.667
Dobson	22	7	7	.500
Terry	17	5	5	.500
Wagner	23	10	11	.476
Judd	23	7	9	.438
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Ryba	15	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	18	6	4	.600
Test	28	10	7	.588
Sain	32	4	5	.444
Javery	34	10	13	.435
Tobin	29	9	17	.346
Earley	21	4	10	.286
Donovan	20	1	4	.200
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Grid Players Number 3,600 In Services

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—When Col. Robert Neyland and Maj. Wallace Wade were named coaches of the All-Army football team they were handed a well-indexed list of 1,800 soldier-gridders, all formerly in the star category, from which to draw their squad.

The Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard branches possibly have attracted an equal number, making 3,600 football headliners now wearing uniforms of a different sort.

Although there is no way of determining it exactly, it is likely that 500 of those 3,600 would be in school this fall instead of in the service if the world were at peace.

All Contributed

An Associated Press survey shows that virtually every college contributed to the armed services at least one gridder who still was eligible to play and that at least two top flight schools—Fordham and Virginia—handed over their captains-elect.

The Rams will have to do without Jim Lansing, an end, this fall and Virginia will go along without Bill Suhling, a rousing center.

Double graduations, one in the spring and the other in June, left the U. S. Military Academy and the U. S. Naval Academy with little semblance of the elevens they fielded in 1941. Gridders who were sophomores there last season will be seniors this fall.

Some Lost More

Although Uncle Sam tapped at least one footballer at almost all colleges, he drew more from some than from others. Penn State lost six while Pennsylvania has back all of those on whom it was counting.

Georgetown turned over 14 athletes, but George Washington, in the same city, came through virtually unscathed . . . Mississippi, where there were hopes of one of the best elevens in the school's history, gave up 25 . . . Mississippi State, where the talent was meager, lost only a few . . . Harvard, with a strong ROTC unit, got off lightly, but Dartmouth saw 20 marching away and Wesleyan of Middletown, Conn., lost its entire first string line.

Alabama is missing seven backs and four linemen . . . Georgia gave up 13 but retained Frankie Sinkwich, the All-America halfback . . . Stan Stasica, All-Southern back in his first year at South Carolina last season, is in the Army.

Halfback Bus Mertes generally is regarded as the Big Ten's outstanding contribution . . . He would have been playing for Eddie Anderson at Iowa . . . Oklahoma was touched for eight, five of whom were considered for starting berths . . . Three members of Ike Armstrong's title-defending Utah University outfit have joined Uncle Sam . . . At least two top-flight squad men were given up by each member in the Southwest Conference.

Jim Hunnert, who was to have been to Santa Clara this fall what Norman Standlee was to Stanford two seasons ago, enlisted . . . Washington will miss 10 players, six of whom definitely would have made Ralph (Pest) Welch's first year happier . . . Among the sextet was Bob Barrett, sophomore halfback star of 1941.

'Cloudbusters'

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., (AP)—Athletic teams representing the U. S. Navy Pre-Flight School here will be nicknamed "Cloudbusters," Commander O. O. Kessing has announced.

The Pre-Flight School at Iowa has adapted part of the host school's name to form Seahawks. No nicknames have been adopted by the schools at Athens, Ga., or St. Mary's, Calif.

George Stainback Comes Back as Flag Insurance

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The big news in the Yankee camp, as they came to Fenway Park this afternoon, concerned Tommy Henrich. Will the young outfielder from Massillon, Ohio, be called immediately by the Coast Guard and how much will the New York club miss him? Could it be possible, ask Red Sox rooters, for the loss of one key player to upset the Yankee pace, throw them into a decline and give Joe Cronin a belated chance in this waning 1942 American League pennant race?

Sporting a sizeable 12½-game lead as they opened at Fenway today, the Yankees seemed untouchable. And yet, believe it or not, the Red Sox will tell you that they are still in the race. At least, it is encouraging to know that the boys have not given up—are still in there pitching.

Chances Slim

However, Boston's chances are so slim, critics almost never discuss it. In the first place, Manager Joe McCarthy has too much pitching—too many other key players to fall into a lengthy slump. And only a slump of considerable length could knock the champs out of the running. In the second place, the Red Sox this morning had only 40 games remaining, and they were 12 games behind the leaders in the losing column—the table to watch from now on. Time is running out. Nothing short of .800 ball can keep the Cronimen within reach of the top. But you can't blame them for trying.

Anticipating the departure of Henrich, his regular right fielder, Manager Joe McCarthy recalled George "Tuck" Stainback from the Newark Bears. Tuck was to join the world champions here today. In the series final at Philadelphia yesterday, George Selkirk played right field. Although far below his normal gait at bat, he is nevertheless still a power threat.

Gordon Leads

The Yankees arrived here with Joe Gordon, Bill Dickey, Joe Di Maggio and Rollie Hemsley all hitting over .300. Gordon remains Ted Williams' only real threat in the league batting race. Di Maggio, after the slowest start of his career, has finally climbed above .310 and is second to Williams with 85 runs batted in. Hemsley's all-round ability has somewhat overshadowed Buddy Rosar in the Yankee catching department. Charley Keller, although below .300, leads the team with 19 homers.

The McCarthymen this morning had 151 double plays for 115 games and were aiming at their own record of 196, established a year ago in 156 contests. Their defensive highlight of the season, of course, came last Friday when they broke the big league double play record for a single game by getting seven against the Athletics. The Yanks are first of all a great defensive ball club. At this point their offense is secondary.

McCarthy has four pitchers with 11 or more victories. Tiny Bonham stands at 14-4, Spud Chandler has 13-3, Hank Borowy is 11-2, and Red Ruffing 11-7. Now that Marius Russo is an unknown quantity, the veteran Lefty Gomez is the lone southpaw on the Yankee staff. However, the heavy accent on righthanders is no handicap to the champs.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	77	38	.670	
Boston	64	50	.561	12½
Cleveland	62	55	.530	16
St. Louis	61	57	.517	17½
Detroit	59	62	.488	21
Chicago	50	61	.450	25
Washington	46	65	.414	29
Philadelphia	45	76	.372	35

Results Aug. 17
New York 15, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 2.
Only games played.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	79	34	.699	
St. Louis	72	42	.632	7½
New York	64	53	.547	17
Cincinnati	58	55	.513	21
Pittsburgh	52	59	.468	26
Chicago	54	66	.450	28½
Boston	48	70	.407	33½
Philadelphia	31	79	.282	46½

Results Aug. 17
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 2.
New York 3, Boston 2.
Only games played.

Briefs . . . Tex Hughson goes after his 16th victory in one half of tomorrow's double-header with the Yankees . . . The series closes Thursday with a single game . . . In a pinch, McCarthy could use Johnny Lindell, rookie pitcher, in the outfield . . . Johnny, being a good hitter, may eventually end up on the picket line anyhow . . .

The Braves dropped another close one at the Polo Grounds, 3-2, when Babe Barna singled with the bases loaded in the ninth inning yesterday . . . Sain was the losing pitcher.

The advance sale for the twin bill tomorrow at Fenway is good . . . The Yankees are scheduled to make one more appearance here this year—on Sept. 27, the final day of the season . . . The World Series, for the first time in years, will probably get underway on Sept. 30—at Ebbets Field, it being the National League's turn to open . . . The Cardinals gained half a game on the Brooks yesterday, but the margin is still a convincing 7½ today.

Tennis Campaign for 1942 Puts Attention on Women

The belated withdrawal of Billy Talbert while in the midst of putting the finishing touches to a first-round match with Bob Smidl of Chicago yesterday paints the true war-year picture of amateur tennis this 1942.

Talbert's default because of a draft board call brings home to local net followers only too well what tennis fathers have been facing all over the country this year.

Tennis, like all other sports, is endeavoring to back the war effort by playing its abbreviated schedule for the benefit of some war agency. This week's Longwood Bowl tournament is dividing its returns with the United Service Organizations.

Focuses on Women

Thus, the 1942 net campaign focuses main attention on the women. There, an interesting though not Alice Marble-type of competition has been going on all spring and summer.

Four California girls are waging a keen court battle for the vacated throne of Mrs. Sarah Cooke, who is temporarily out of competition. Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., is the current favorite to replace Mrs. Cooke as national singles champion.

This week's Longwood Bowl championship may very well predict the new titlist. Currently, Miss Brough appears "over-tennised" from a long and successful series of triumphs. Undefeated this season, and possessing the fine record of four straight grass championships, Miss Brough will be tested by the "under-tennised" Pauline Betz, number two ranking player among the women, plus the constant threats of Margaret Osborne, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, New York.

Other Prospects

Miami's Doris Hart, not yet out of high school, Helen Bernhard of New York and the veteran New England campaigner, Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany, are two other prospects worth serious ranking consideration.

None of these women approach the greatness of the hard-hitting Miss Marble. Yet, of the group, Misses Brough and Betz have the potentialities of lasting fame. Miss Brough, at this point, lacks only the polish of several more years of tournament competition. She has a well-balanced, all-round game, paced strongly by a smashing overhead, and stinging service.

Determined Worker

Miss Betz has yet to master an overhead game comparable to the women tennis champions of the past. She's a determined worker on the courts, and carries herself with one of the most powerful backhands of all time. As a result of this portside strength, her game has yet to gain the necessary balance.

Most tennis followers believe this is the year Miss Betz must win the championship to carry her to greater heights.

Dave Freeman, national badminton champion for the last four years, is making his first tennis tournament at Longwood since appearing in the national doubles three years ago. Freeman is an all-round racquet wielder. He'll be the favorite for the table tennis tournament which starts tonight, and he's also an ace with the squash racquet.

The Falkenberg family are all tennisers. Celebrated Jinx was a leading Southern California girls' player at 14, but she gave up tournament competition. Mrs. Falkenberg will play in the women's veterans doubles and Mr. Falkenberg will team with son Bob in the father's-and-son's doubles this week.

The failure of the Longwood Bowl Committee to include Ted Schroeder's late entry after the draw had been made, undoubtedly cost the Cricket Club and the U. S. O. financially. Schroeder is well-remembered locally for his doubles championships. He is now awaiting a commission in the Navy.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	389	100	137	25	106	.352
Pesky	454	72	145	1	53	.319
Doerr	404	52	128	13	76	.317
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Di Maggio	476	83	139	12	88	.292
Lupien	313	40	86	3	45	.275
Finney	256	30	66	2	30	.258
Tabor	402	40	101	6	56	.251
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	178	11	42	0	13	.236
Conroy	214	18	42	4	18	.196
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	228	23	74	3	32	.325
Holmes	439	40	121	3	31	.276
Kluttz	176	18	47	1	26	.267
Waner	251	37	67	1	29	.267
Fernandez	442	47	111	6	45	.251
Miller	460	39	113	4	37	.246
Masi	40	12	17	0	9	.240
West	353	43	86	11	36	.244
Roberge	93	8	22	1	8	.237
Sisti	330	42	75	4	29	.227
Gremp	164	9	37	3	16	.226
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	190	18	42	5	17	.211
Cooney	188	21	37	0	8	.197

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Aug. 22, 1942

INTRIGUE ON THE NILE — By Edward D. Kleinlerer
Behind the lines at El Alamein, fantastic patterns of political intrigue are woven as the Allies and Axis compete for Egyptian support. A spy story which is true, timely and on the grand scale.

SCORCHED OIL — By Kirtley F. Mather
As the Germans reach Russian oil, only to find blackened ruins and dynamited wells, Harvard's leading geologist shows how there will be no Russian oil for the tanks of Germany for another year.

ACCUSTOMED AS I WAS . . . — By Della T. Lutes
A press agent for this article would tag far behind Mrs. Lutes. A tantalizing, sparkling evocation of graduation day at the schoolhouse, calculated to bring crimson to the face of any perpetrator of recitations in the days of yore.

WORDS IN SHEEPS' CLOTHING — By Sidney Hayward
An expose of how Herr Goebbels uses words like bullets.

JAPAN: CRADLE OF FASCISM — By Henry Wei
Mr. Wei brings the Japanese militarist ideology into sharp and devastating focus.

IS FEDERAL UNION CONSTITUTIONAL? — By Ralph G. Lindstrom
A lawyer, who looks ahead and upwards, shows how the American Constitution is big enough to serve the whole world.

HOW TO MAKE PLANES AND WIN WARS — By Lucien Aigner
The lens of M. Aigner watches junior Doolittles and Seversky's in the making in a New York schoolroom.

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Boeing Admits Complications In 'Coed' Staff of Plant

Continued from Page 1

try. At the present time it is employing a larger percentage of women than any other aircraft plant. Twenty-six per cent of all employees in the Boeing Seattle plants today are women; in some departments the percentage runs as high as 50 per cent. One day recently 300 girls walked through the Boeing gates to take up tools for the first time.

Officials are confident that in time as the novelty wears off and remedial plant practices are put into effect the present air of frivolity at some work benches will wear off. Many of the women at Boeing are former beauty operators and waitresses, unused to the discipline of a factory job.

Besides, the women have been thrust into jobs here with little planning, in many cases they have been paired off with men for training, plant marriages have been numerous, and the Boeing News has conducted a "Dorothy Dix" column on the propriety of men and women workers riding to and from work together.

The plant has gone "co-ed" with such a flourish that plant officials are now seeking some way of limited segregation that will keep both male and female attention closer to the job at hand.

Inattention to jobs has been increased somewhat, officials admit, by material shortages that are at present holding the Boeing plant considerably below the production it had intended to reach by the end of the year.

Most critical shortage at the present time is in steel which is reflected in delayed deliveries all along the line of airplane parts. Mr. West reported that the Boeing plant now has assurances from the Government that the material bottlenecks will be quickly relieved, enabling the plant to meet increased schedules in the next few months.

Uniforms Considered

Mr. West admitted that feminine esprit de corps might be increased by the introduction of uniforms into the plant. The girls now wear slacks with bright blouses and bandanas that catch the male eye. The plant manager would like to have the girls in uniform, but has been unable to come to an agreement with the Aeronautical Mechanics Union on the question.

The Union insists, as is customary in the area, that the plant furnish the girls uniforms and be responsible for laundering them; this the Company has refused to do.

Blonde, sedate Sophie Bobinski, an ex-ice cream factory worker, said she could tell the difference between factory-trained women and those who formerly held service jobs. "The factory worker seems to catch on more quickly and adapt herself more readily," she said. Sophie, who does intricate wiring on instrument panels is making $208 a month, as much or more, for instance, than Mrs. Marigale Watson, who has her S. M. A. in mathematics and formerly taught in a small-town high school. Mrs. Watson, who analyzes test flight reports and records them in graphs, has a husband in the Army Medical Corps, stationed at Fort Lewis. She says she likes her present job better than teaching because she doesn't have to discipline youngsters.

Little Talk About Future

Mrs. Watson agreed with Mrs. Linda Grey, whose husband is in the Army Air Corps, that the girls at the plant don't talk much about whether they will want to keep working after the war is over. Mrs. Watson said she thought she would be willing to go "back to the kitchen" if she can have a home with her husband.

If production schedules pick up, Boeing may have trouble to get all the women workers it needs unless the Government at Washington orders compulsory registration and allotment of workers. Two weeks ago Seattle held a voluntary registration of women but the number signed up was disappointing to officials of shipyards and plane factories in the area.

The Civilian War Commission and the United States Employment Service which sponsored the registration set a goal of 25,000 registrants but succeeded in getting only about 5,000. The 25,000 goal was considered modest because four times that many war jobs will have to filled here eventually this year.

Strain on Transportation

No more workers can be brought in from the outside because of the lack of housing for them and the present strain on municipal transportation facilities.

Only women over 18 who are unemployed at present and free to accept work were asked to register. Mothers who would have to get domestic help to look after their children were requested not to sign up.

The Boeing plant has done nothing about nurseries for children or working mothers. "We're building airplanes here," explained the Personnel Manager, Paul Fred Rickson. One woman worker with six children whom she leaves in the charge of an older boy in her neighborhood said she thought either the Government or the plant would have to do something about getting nurseries if they expected to get many more women to work outside their homes.

Women get equal pay with men for the same jobs at Boeing. Beginners start at 62 cents an hour and can work up to $1.23 if they are capable. No woman has attained that salary height yet. For Saturdays they get time and a half pay and if they work on Sunday they get double pay.

No Age Limit Set

Women are working on all three shifts. If they go on the night shift, they get a 5-cents-an-hour bonus. Since Boeing has a closed shop, every woman worker must join the American Federation of Labor Union, but the girls report that they are not so active in Union affairs as the men.

There is no age limit for women workers at the plant, but all must pass a stiff physical examination. In its fabric covering section, the factory has had women of 65. Actually, however, the average age for Boeing women is about 23. Women in the upper age brackets and women who are overweight are more carefully examined than the younger and lithe, because they often find it hard to stay on their feet.

There is no doubt in the thought of Boeing officials that women will succeed when they—along with the rest of the country—realize the seriousness of the job at hand.

"Come back in six months to see us and we'll bring out a few men as newsworthy specimens," said one Boeing official.

Baltimore View

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18 (AP)—"Maybe West Coast women are different," a spokesman for the Glenn L. Martin Company said today.

He was commenting on a statement by H. Oliver West, Executive Vice-President of the Boeing Aircraft Company, that many women war workers "are here for other than serious purposes."

The Martin spokesman, who declined to be quoted by name, said "the majority of women in our plant feel that they are contributing something to the nation's war effort. They take their chance to contribute seriously, and seek to make the most of it. There is less absenteeism among the women than among the men."

"Maybe West Coast women are different," he added, "but ours comply with rules of dress willingly."

Two Unions Sue Movie Concerns

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Loew's, Inc., Marcus Loew Booking Agency, and RKO Service Corporation were named as defendants today in a $3,750,000 damage suit filed in State Supreme Court by Local 306 of the Moving Picture Machine Operators Union and the International Alliance of Theaterical and Stage Employees (American Federation of Labor).

The suit charged that a $150,000 "bribe" was paid to George E. Browne and William Bioff, Union leaders convicted of extortion, and brought a wage decrease for motion-picture operators in New York City from $2.12 an hour to $1.58 in 1935. The Unions charged the alleged payment was designed to avert a strike of members in New York City and vicinity.

Browne, former President of the International Alliance, and Bioff, West Coast labor leader, were convicted in Federal Court last year on charges of extorting $550,000 from four major film companies.

The acceptance of the "bribe," the Unions charged, caused Browne to force members to accept a 10-year contract containing a wage cut and to call off a threatened walkout.

The Unions seek to recover $2,000,000 from Loew's and $1,000,000 from RKO on claims of loss of funds to their members from 1935 to 1941, and $750,000 for wages they claim their men will lose from 1941 to 1945, when the contract expires.

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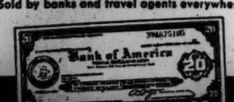

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Walking on Water—Almost

Wide World

Southern California Now Enjoys Water-Skiing

They ride on the waves with the greatest of ease. These devotees of the West Coast's sport of water-skiing don't have any mountains to climb, either, they just go out on their skis, hold onto the reins, and away they go! Just one more reason for the popularity of Southern California resorts.

Water-Skiing in Southern California

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

Did you ever try walking on water? Well, they are not only trying it in Southern California—they are doing it!

Walking on water, in fact, has become one of the most popular sports in Southern California this summer. If you want to see it done, there is no better place than at the picturesque white-walled beach town of Santa Barbara. They call it water-skiing. And it is just as it sounds—skiing on the ocean water. The skier dons wooden skis, fastening them on with rubber shoes instead of straps, and grasps the reins trailing from a motorboat for a fast skim over the smooth Pacific rollers.

Water-skiing isn't difficult. And it is a barrel of fun. You use the same skill and balance gained in skiing over snow. Beginners can become quite proficient at the sport after one or two tries.

At Santa Barbara, there is a water ski club to encourage the sport. Water ski meets are quite similar to those held in the snow in Southern California mountain highlands during winter. There is the slalom—but with buoys staggered over the water course and motorboats dashing through them with water-skiers.

Experts can ski-jore, ballet on skies, crack-the-whip, and do an adagio exhibition atop the waves.

New Maine Guide

Hikers who plan to tramp over Maine's section of the Appalachian Trail will want to obtain the newly issued Guide to the Appalachian Trail in Maine. Beginning at Katahdin, the Appalachian Trail in Maine winds southward for 266 miles through the central Maine wilderness to the Maine-New Hampshire line, near Gorham, N. H.

In making the announcement of the new Guide, the Maine Appalachian Trail Club, Inc., points out that this issue—the Fourth Edition—is not merely the third edition brought up to date. Most of the sections have been entirely rewritten; much has been added; yet the old and useful features of former editions have been retained. The Fourth Edition contains complete description of the 266 miles of Appalachian Trail in Maine (one-eighth the entire mileage of this 2,050-mile Trail).

For each section there is first given a generalized description. This is followed by Trail data in such detail as to permit one unfamiliar with the area to orient himself at any time or to follow the Trail, even though the marking has become obscured. This volume lists the 25 lean-tos along the Trail and outlines camping regulations. It lists, for each section, the available sporting camps or other public accommodations. The text is 600 pages and is in looseleaf form so that sections can be removed. The cost of the Guide is $2.50 and may be obtained by sending to the Maine Appalachian Trail Club, in care of the Appalachian Trail Conference, 808 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Havana Air Tours

Vacationists desiring a "foreign" atmosphere during their holidays are finding Havana a satisfying answer. Regular air tours are being operated from Miami to Havana this summer, with all-expense stays of eight days at a leading resort hotel in Havana, overlooking the Gulf of Mexico. With speedy, streamlined, all-coach trains from both the Midwest and New York to Miami, travelers are able to leave New York, Philadelphia, and Washington in late afternoon, or from various western points on a morning train, and make air connections at Miami in time to be in Havana the next evening after leaving home.

"Winter Fuel Solved—"

That is what officials of St. Petersburg, Fla., are saying if you'll just close up your home next winter and spend it in this City where a warm sun shines all year around. It is pointed out that in the interest of fuel conservation, Washington already is taking steps to encourage long vacations in Florida during the cold months by those not required in the war effort. From early reports, hotel and apartment reservations for fall and winter accommodations at St. Petersburg are forging steadily ahead of the figure for this time last year.

Travel and transportation officials have been assured by Washington that rail facilities will be adequate and available to those seeking through service to St. Petersburg, but warn against making reservations for week-end dates, when trains are likely to be crowded with uniformed men on furlough. While some St. Petersburg hotels have been taken over as Army training centers, these represent only a small fraction of the City's visitor accommodations, which include more than 170 hotels, 120 apartment houses, and hundreds of private residences and cottage colonies. Among the hotels occupied by uniformed men are the Vinoy Park, Soreno, Princess Martha, and Don Co-Star.

Drying and Curing Herbs for Winter Use

With herbs being grown in larger quantities this season, that part of the crop which is not used in the fresh state should be carefully dried, put into tightly covered glass jars or tins and stored in a cool, dark place for winter use. With the supply of imported seasonings shrinking daily, the home-grown variety will be much in demand. Once you have grown your own sage, for instance, and blended your own poultry seasoning, you will never go back to the commercial product; and summer savory, sweet marjoram, and thyme are acceptable substitutes for clove, nutmeg, and allspice.

Herbs grown for their leaves should be cut for drying just as they are coming into bloom. Cut the whole plant of the annuals and the perennials one-third down, using the side branches. If you grow lavender, the flowers only are used and should be cut and dried on their stems before the buds open. Cutting of all herbs is done preferably on a clear, sunny day after the dew has disappeared and before the sun is at its hottest.

Hang in loose, open bunches in an airy place out of the sun (a hot attic is ideal), for sunlight dissipates the oil in these leaves. It is always better to hang them up than to spread on tables; but if the latter is the only possible way, spread as thinly as possible and turn twice a day. This method of drying will take a longer time than the other, for the air cannot circulate freely through them. If the season happens to be a very wet one, it may be necessary to dry your herbs in the oven, but the temperature must be kept very low.

When the moisture has wholly evaporated and the leaves are crisp, they should be crumbled—not too finely—the stems removed, stored in closely covered containers—never in paper or cardboard boxes—and carefully labeled. To have them perfectly dry before storing is most important, for otherwise they are likely to mold, and the aromatic oil content will be greatly lessened. This applies to sage, basil, savory, thyme, marjoram, horehound, and balm.

The most satisfactory way to dry parsley is to plunge the leaves, removed from the stem, into boiling salted water, enough to little more than cover them. Let them remain in the water just long enough to wilt the leaves. Remove and spread them over a fine wire mesh placed over a flat pan. Place in a medium hot oven to dry, watching carefully that they do not burn. This should take not over 10 minutes. Rub the dried leaves through a fine strainer and put into a container which can be tightly covered. This is a very simple process, and the parsley will retain its bright green color.

When drying those herbs of which the seeds are used—such as dill, cumin, coriander, fennel, anise and caraway—cut the heads of seeds on as short stems as possible as soon as ripe. Watch coriander carefully, for the large, heavy seeds drop to the ground about as soon as they ripen. Spread the seeds on an old clean sheet on the floor of a dry dustless room where there are no drafts Turn often and when dry rub gently through the hands. On a dry day, when a gentle breeze is stirring, the seeds may be winnowed clear of stems and chaff. When thoroughly clean, bottle tightly so that none of the aromatic flavor can escape.

There are still other herbs of which only the root is used—such as lovage, comfrey, sweet flag, sassafras and sarsaparilla. Dig these roots just as the top of the plant begins to wither down in the autumn, when storage of food in the plant cells is complete. Wash the roots very thoroughly, and if necessary scrape the outside. If the root is very heavy, it should be split and spread on wire supports. When thoroughly dry, store in heavy paper sacks and use wherever their flavor is desired. There are one or two exceptions to this procedue. Sweet flag root may be dug in the spring as well as in the fall; and stalks of angelica to be candied should be cut in May and June when they are green and tender.

Mint leaves may be crystallized to serve in iced drinks or used as a confection. Choose large perfect leaves, wash carefully and dry on a towel. Dip in slightly beaten egg whites, then in sugar, making sure that the entire surface is covered. Set away to dry, then pack in boxes. Also, mint leaves may be dried like other herbs, crumbled coarsely and put into tightly covered tin cans. These make a very satisfactory substitute for fresh mint during the winter months.

Thus the herb garden may be made to do double duty; supplying zestful flavor in the fresh state and providing seasonings for use after the growing season is over.

Ethel M. Eaton.

A Tuesday feature.

Youths at Helm on Farms of Arizona; Ease Labor Shortage From War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz—Thousands of boys and girls are working in the fields of Arizona this summer. No organized effort has been made to put them there; nevertheless, there they are, and doing a great deal to relieve a serious labor shortage.

Not only are they helping to win the war, by taking the places of men drawn off by the armed forces or the defense industries, but they are also being paid well for it.

The critical may call it "child labor," but evidence of exploitation is hard to find. In fact, the youngsters seem to enjoy it. Certainly they are mighty proud of their wages.

"I get $2 a day for hoeing weeds out of this cotton," stated Billy Jones of Avondale, who is 11. "One day I made $4 but that was on contract at so much a row and I worked until dark. I like it better this way. Mr. Freeman doesn't care if I sit down and rest awhile."

In the same field was Billy's sister, Irene. Actually, Irene is a little larger than her brother; but she is 14 and so draws "grown-up" hoeing wages of $3 a day. This seems to be the scale for everybody above 12.

Just down the road, alfalfa seed was being threshed. Youngest member of the six-man crew was a husky lad of 14; oldest was a man of 65 who said last year he couldn't get a farm job for his "board and keep." Both were drawing the thresherman scale of $4 a day.

Nearly all the children in the cotton fields claim that they are saving their money to buy clothes and help pay their way through school next winter. After school starts in September, they do not plan to do any farm work except Saturday cotton picking.

At a big dairy near Phoenix, eight high school boys from the city are getting paid for learning to be trained farm hands and milkers. They draw $2.25 a day, which is much less than they could get elsewhere. But they regard themselves more as students than as laborers and are delighted over the progress they are making.

Editor States He Will Waive His Immunity

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)— J. Loy Maloney, Managing Editor of the Chicago Tribune, appeared at the Federal Building today to testify before a grand jury investigating publication of allegedly confidential naval information.

Before he entered the office of William D. Mitchell, the Special Assistant to the Attorney General who is directing the inquiry, Mr. Maloney said he was willing to sign an immunity waiver and added:

"I am going to tell the truth. If anyone thinks that I gave information to the Japs against my country they're crazy."

Mr. Maloney served during the last war with Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's air squadron.

Stanley Johnston, a Tribune war correspondent, arrived a few minutes after Mr. Maloney with the declaration that "I'm going to tell the same . . . story I told to the Admirals in Washington. I signed an immunity waiver there, and I'll sign one here."

Mr. Johnston apparently referred to a flying visit to Washington made late in June to tell his story to naval authorities.

The newspaper story under investigation, an article which estimated the size of the Japanese fleet which sailed on Midway, was based on material gathered by Mr. Johnston and was published June 7 in the Tribune, the New York Daily News and the Washington Times Herald.

Messrs. Johnston and Maloney have explained that Mr. Johnston made his estimate of the Japanese force from knowledge gained during the Battle of the Coral Sea, information contained in Jane's Fighting Ships, discussions with naval officers, and his own study of naval affairs.

At the time the investigation was announced in Washington, Robert W. Horton, head of the News Bureau of the Office of War Information, said the story stated that the strength of Japanese forces engaged in the Battle of Midway was known in advance in American naval circles. Messrs. Johnston and Maloney were appearing before the grand jurors at their own request.

Findings Sealed In Cable Probe

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury yesterday returned a sealed indictment in connection with its investigation of antitrust charges concerning the manufacture of cables and wires used in construction of warships.

The indictment was ordered sealed and impounded by Federal Judge Thomas F. Meaney at the request of Assistant United States Attorney Thron Lord, who said its contents would be disclosed at a later date.

The July 13 grand jury recently returned sealed indictments in connection with its inquiry into the plastics industry. Previously a Federal grand jury had indicted leaders of both the wholesale drug and the retail drug industries on antitrust charges.

Grand jurors were excused by the Court and any further investigations in behalf of Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust division of the United States Attorney General's office, will have to be taken up by an incoming grand jury.

Waterway Craft Directed by ODT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has assumed control over all domestic waterway craft capable of transporting liquid cargo in bulk in order to increase the flow of oil to the eastern seaboard.

A permit system will be established to give the ODT direction of the movement of petroleum products in Great Lakes, Inland Waterway, coastwise and intercoastal shipping.

Director J. B. Eastman immediately eliminated from the restrictions all craft carrying petroleum and petroleum products in a general northerly and easterly direction, vessels moving oils in the opposite direction must obtain permits. This includes such movements as from New York on the New York Barge Canal and from New York and Philadelphia on the Inland Waterways.

Iowa Father Held In Draft Bribe Case

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 18 (AP)—Daniel W. Richeson, prominent State Center, Iowa, farmer, was being held here Aug. 15 on a charge of offering a $50 bribe to a Selective Service Board chairman to keep his son out of the nation's armed forces, James L. Dalton, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for Iowa, announced.

Mr. Dalton said Mr. Richeson signed an admission of guilt after F. B. I. agents laid a trap and witnessed the transaction between Mr. Richeson and the board chairman, who previously notified authorities of the meeting. He said the son of the arrested man was in no way implicated in the case.

Mr. Richeson was held for the grand jury, with bond fixed at $5,000, after a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Vernon U. Sigler.

Reward to Air-Aid Group

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—The $1,000 reward offered by J. L. Keeshin, Chicago trucker, to the first American flier to bomb Tokyo was turned over to the Army Air Forces Aid Society after Army officials ruled that Brig. Gen. James Doolittle and his Tokyo bombers could not accept it, Mr. Keeshin said yesterday.

U. S. Navy Set for New Blow Against Foe in South Seas

Continued from Page 1

west, particularly from Rabaul on New Britain Island.

Considerable credit for the American success is given to the round-the-clock air bombardment of Japanese positions from the Solomons to Timor Island delivered by Allied bombers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command. This bombardment is said to have prevented the enemy from concentrating aerial strength in the Solomons.

It also is reported, without official confirmation, that the Allied bombers broke up and scattered the main Japanese relief convoy before it could reach Bougainville. If this is so, it would seem destined to have an important and favorable effect on the next phase of the Southwestern Pacific fighting.

Thin Japanese Defense

Although the Japanese fought tenaciously, it is felt in Washington that the enemy has only holding forces throughout most of the Southwestern Pacific and that the main forces which accomplished the conquest have been withdrawn to Burma, China, or Manchukuo. Furthermore, the Japanese are in the uncomfortable position in which the Allies found themselves during the first six months of war of having to distribute their forces over a wide area and of not knowing where the next Allied blow will fall.

The belief that the conquest of the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area is only the prelude to further fighting in the Solomons is based on the fact that neither the Americans nor the Japanese seem disposed to sit back and let things rest. American forces are an overwhelming threat to Japanese positions to the northwest, while the American never will feel secure from a counterattack so long as the enemy holds Bougainville, New Britain, and New Guinea.

While the enemy can be expected to put up greater resistance in the northern part of the Solomons, having had advance warning, this should be compensated for by the fact that American bases are much nearer the objective. American air power can be brought to bear much more easily, it is pointed out.

Naval Power Decline

The flight of the Japanese flotilla, after having failed in its objective of stopping the landing of United States Marines is a hint that Japanese naval strength in that area has declined measurably since the days of the successful Japanese advance from one position to another.

Like the American air assault in the Midway Battle, the landing of the Marines took the Japanese completely by surprise. These incidents would seem to indicate either that the enemy had become so dangerously over confident that he neglected to maintain adequate patrols, or that Japanese scouting work never has been as good as the Allies were led to believe during the first months of the Pacific war.

At the moment, at least, the Japanese are in retreat. This not only has encouraged the entire Allied world, but it has inspired Washington to convert this enemy withdrawal into a rout.

Vichy Wields Club On Former Deputy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 18 (AP)—The former French Deputy, André Philip, who recently joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces in England, was deprived of his title of Professor of Law at the University of Lyon today by a Government order charging him with "anti-national activities."

At the same time 90 naturalized Frenchmen including two American born dentists were deprived of their citizenship under decrees restricting the admission of Jews to citizenship.

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The Home Forum

"There'll Always Be Roses"

YESTERDAY I went again to see "Mrs. Miniver." As I write this, it seems unpardonable that, out of so many scenes of moving beauty, I should have the audacity to prefer one. And yet I do! Not for the single episode, which is exquisite, but rather for its overtones; as it seems symbolic to me of the moving spirit of England, the country of my father. I came away the second time remembering almost with nostalgia the moment in the bell-tower where Mr. Ballard, the station-master, says: "No roses! Why, you might as well say there'll be no England." And then quite unequivocally: "There'll always be roses!"

"There'll always be roses." The line persists in my memory. And I realize suddenly that here is an idea I have always lived with, a thought that unconsciously I have wanted to express.

* * *

I recall one winter's evening in my childhood when my father put down a book of verse he had been reading to me. I think the poem was one of Thomas Carew's.

"Ask me no more where Jove bestows
When June is past the fading rose."

But that, in itself, is unimportant. The thing I never forgot was what he said afterwards: "In all of English literature, the word rose is the most often mentioned, for it is symbolic of England."

* * *

To me, it is also personally symbolic. I went a few years later from France direct to Yorkshire to visit some English cousins. It was July, with the long summer twilight. I have never forgotten the hour after tea nor the long Sunday afternoon when my Cousin Harry would repair to his greenhouse and quietly shut the door. There, in the contentment of hours spent with beauty, he would putter among his roses, lifting one heavy red head and looking carefully at a white one, with the interest one accords an old friend. It was in that greenhouse that I grew to know him, following him about silently as he pruned and sprayed, waiting for him to finish his inspection. Then, at a given signal, we would sit down under the slanting glass, in the heat and scent of the roses, and he would talk to me about England. I think it was there that I first learned to appreciate and understand the heart of his country.

* * *

Later in the summer, in London, I received an invitation from an elderly gentleman we had met on our trans-Atlantic crossing. "Do you remember," he wrote, "how we spoke about England in the summer, and about my rose garden? Now it is in full glory. Won't you come down to Windsor to see it? I should like to show my American friends our English roses." And to Windsor we went. Modestly, he saved his rose garden until the last.

First we went to the castle set upon a hill in the center of the town, entering appropriately through the gateway carved with the Tudor rose. We wandered through great halls and lingered in St. George's Chapel, full of the memory of Jane Seymour.

It was a completely charming English afternoon and, at its close, we sat in happy contentment at a tea-table in the garden which the housekeeper had laid with a stiff white cloth. I think she quite forgave us for being Americans, because we had come down from London to Windsor to see the roses. They were our host's hobby, she told us. And, though he traveled to America and to the Continent, he always wrote to her about his rose garden. He never tired of showing it to acquaintances and friends.

I don't know what prompted me to tell him of my father's remark. It happened in the late afternoon, when the garden wore a warm stillness and bees and locusts hummed. The whole serenity of the English countryside seemed gathered into that moment. "You shan't leave yet," our host said. "Since you have come so far to see my roses, there is something else here in this part of England that you should see."

* * *

I might have realized where he was taking us. We walked, three abreast, down a lonely country road over-arched with trees, delighting in the sense of unknown adventure. And my host, aware of the pleasure of his surprise, would not enlighten me. Then we arrived at a little gateway leading to a churchyard. Of course! Now I knew. It was Stoke Poges!

It was not just the quiet churchyard famous in Grey's Elegy, nor the somber church almost lost under ancient ivy, which gave me that sudden thrill. It was the rose trees lining the gravel pathway, rose trees which I had never seen until that moment, white, red, and pink blooming in perfect profusion in that secluded corner. I could see my father's face as he told me of the roses of England.

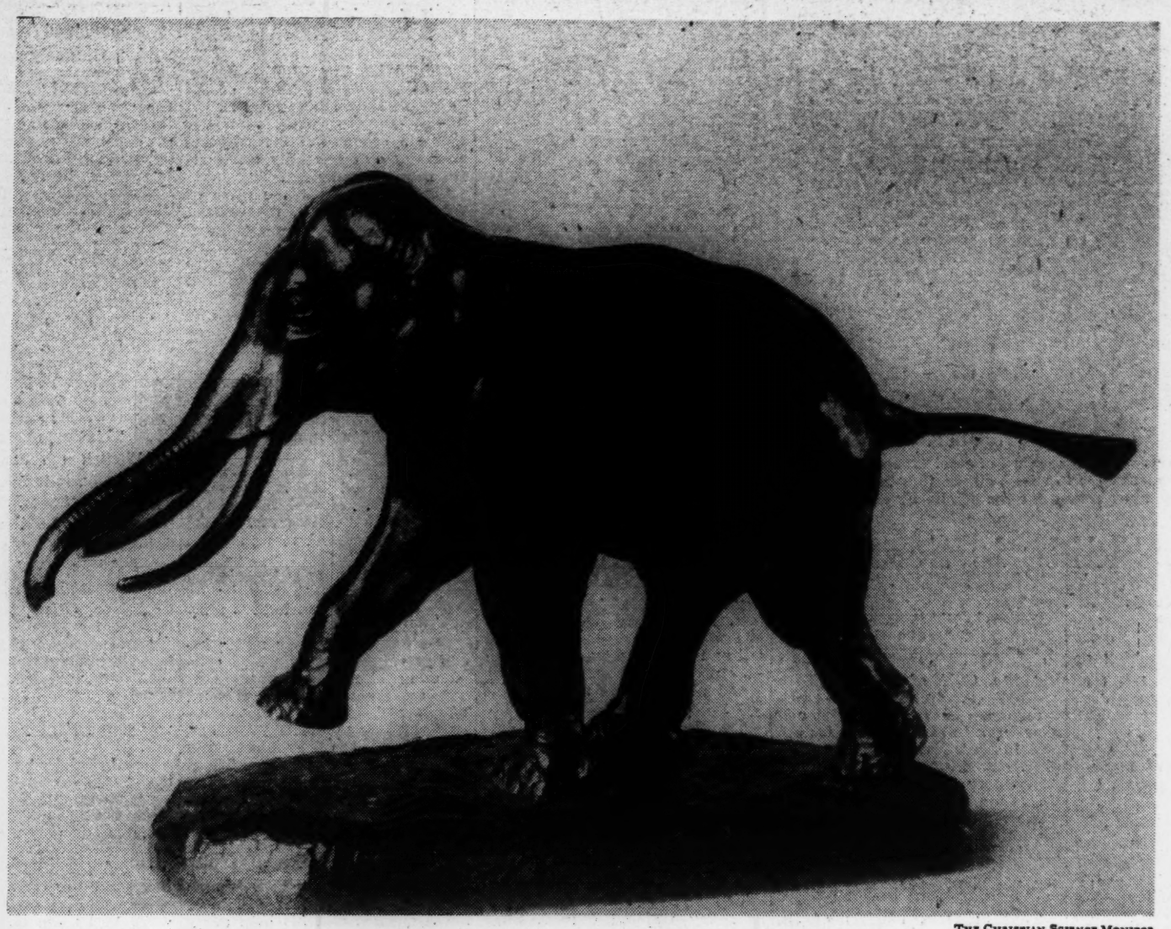
* * *

We walked home in that hour of the evening which holds the day and night together in silver fusion. This time we cut across fields of new-mown hay and heard the rakers singing. Suddenly our English friend stopped us. "For you," he said. "Listen!" High and sweet above us, spiral notes were dropping from the sky.

"Roses, poetry," he said, "and now—now, a skylark." There was a look of inestimable content in his face.

"There'll always be roses," said Mr. Ballard, the station-master in the film. Yes, I shall like to remember that now, when I think of England.

TWANET EVANS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ELÉPHANT MARCHANT": *A Bronze Sculpture by Antoine Louis Barye*

ANTOINE LOUIS BARYE (1796-1875) was a great French sculptor, one of the greatest portrayers of animals. The son of a goldsmith, he first made figures of animals for decorative purposes. The subject fascinated him and he studied carefully the animals at the Zoo in Paris. He also studied dogs and horses at the market.

Like his romantic contemporaries, Barye presented his subjects in moments of energetic activity. His robust portrayals were not welcomed by the academicians of his generation. However, he was greatly appreciated by the next generation, and was the particular object of admiration of Auguste Rodin. Barye said to Rodin when the latter was a youth: "I model from the bone up." This principle of working from within became basic in the method of Rodin.

Barye's early sculpture was modeled meticulously; but, as years passed, he cultivated a freer and more summary manner of qualifying surfaces, parallel to that of contemporary Impressionist painters. However, Barye is classified, not with the Impressionists, but with the Romanticists, for he did permit his imagination to influence the dramatics and violence of his presentation. From observing animal life in the Zoo, he invented imaginatively the beast of the jungle. It takes more than a gift for sheer naturalistic modeling to make a great animalier such as Antoine Louis Barye. The Orientals and the Greeks and the medieval carvers of symbolical animals all modified the natural forms of their subjects. In characterizing the animal, the artist must embody a typical "temperament" and "personality." Rodin, a disciple of Barye in a sense, often stressed the traits of inwardness to the distortion of outward features.

D. A.

Working for Righteous Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN IN THE MIDST of war each citizen of the world who loves righteousness is unceasingly working for peace—the peace which is one with righteousness. He prays that it may be established in his own heart, and likewise that all nations may be divinely led toward brotherly understanding and good will whereby their differences may be settled, and kindly respect prevail to permit of their working out their problems in a peaceable manner. Christ Jesus, whose spiritual vision, power, and love made him the Way-shower to all who would know the truth of being, taught his followers how to live in peace. His was a world-wide mission to save mankind from the anguish that results from evil and ignorance of God.

In our own age Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, has come in fulfillment of Jesus' promise of a Comforter, which, as he said (John 14:26), "shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." Many are turning gratefully to its teachings for safe guidance through a troubled world. In an address to The Mother Church, in 1899, Mrs. Eddy said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 127), "The forts of Christian Science, garrisoned by God's chosen ones, can never surrender." And in a following sentence she explains why the armament of Christian Science is indestructible, saying, "Because it is 'on earth peace, good will toward men,'—a cover and a defence adapted to all men, all nations, all times, climes, and races."

Christian Scientists, fearlessly facing the problems of humanity at this moment, read and reread this passage and other comforting statements in Mrs. Eddy's writings, with gratitude. High above all merely human progress and human struggle shine the immortal words, "On earth peace, good will toward men." With courage and hope the student of Christian Science accepts the inevitable fulfillment of victory for righteousness and peace on earth, as based on the forever fact of God's allness. The all-embracing armament of Christian Science, which is "a cover and a defence adapted to all men, all nations, all times, climes, and races," is the eternal light which shines through and eliminates the dark denial of His presence.

But if our armament is "on earth peace, good will toward men," if this is our defense and the defense of all righteous governments, then how can we best apply our understanding of this fact in this hour of humanity's dire need? Christ Jesus has given us the answer to this question in his admonition (Matthew 5:44, 45), "I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Surely this command applies to our dealings with nations as well as with individuals. If we daily pray, fervently and scientifically, not for ourselves alone, but inclusively as well for all mankind; if we persist in Christianly scientific thinking toward all men, striving earnestly to exemplify in all that we do humanly the presence and power of God, divine wisdom, then war will cease, and right will reign on earth. A negative refusal to hate persons is not enough, but an active love for God and man, an earnest, unselfed, compassionate prayer for all mankind, this will help. We must rise to spiritual heights in order truly to love God and man, and to see as unreal the mists of anti-Christ. And this we can do as we know that man reflects God.

Students of Christian Science recognize that because God, good, is All, evil in any form—sickness, sin, poverty, unhappiness, war itself—is wholly mesmeric, delusive, unreal. As yet, however, the vast majority of the world's inhabitants have not perceived this glorious fact. Therefore it becomes necessary for Christian Scientists to co-operate with all men who love good, who love harmony and righteous government, in taking the necessary human footsteps to stem the tide of evil's aggressive claim to presence and power. The world situation does indeed need dealing with in a vigorous, practical way. Unselfish service in the cause of justice and peace demonstrates tangibly the Christian Scientist's love of God.

Refusing to be blinded by desire for a false, convenient peace, the Christian warrior mentally rises constantly to acknowledge the might and majesty, the nearness and dearness of God, the one Life. As he continues unafraid, undismayed, unwearied, to labor for mankind's well-being, he will become conscious of the signs of Love's presence, encouraging him and giving him peace and joy and inspiration. With deepest compassion can he reflect Love, thereby helping to bring to all mankind the healing balm of divine Principle, Love. One hears the call for succor of those who are enslaved by the mad boast of evil's supremacy. How lovingly true thinking reaches forth to help! In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 155), "Forget self in laboring for mankind; then will you woo the weary wanderer to your door, win the pilgrim and stranger to your church, and find access to the heart of humanity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Midsummer Blooms

When I mow the swales, it takes me back
To the moist ground and the swamplands
That yield the purple fringed orchis,
Yellow loosestrife, and the wild sunflowers.
The golden stems of dodder climb over
The button bush where spring gave marigolds.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Treasures From New Hampshire

IN NEARLY EVERY HOME of any pretension at all there is some object treasured beyond all its other possessions. At Wingates' it was the bedspread in red and blue for the great four-poster. At Twombleys' it was the silver creamer of as delicate lines as ever a Revere could fashion. At Cottons' it was a great chest, upright and heavy-doored, in red and gold, that a sailor son had brought back from Spain. At Furbers' it was a tall case clock, one of the three known to have been made by a local clock maker of a century and a quarter ago. At Withingtons' it was a set of Lowestoft, made in England with a "W" in gold on each piece. At Merrills' it was the two armchairs and four side chairs of Chippendale. At Chamberlains' it was the pair of lily-pad sugar bowls made at South Stoddard by some glassblower who had carried there the Wistarburg technique.

On some places it was things outdoors that the folks prized most and the neighbors talked about. The chief possession of the Robertses under Tumble Down Dick was those two fields of redtop, lying low in the bottom of the valley, and surrounded with old pine running up the mountains north and east and south. At the Irvings' it was a famous apple tree, a Porter, from which, in old times, Parson Piper had always had a bushel in early fall. At Goldthwaites' it was a peach tree, come from a stone thrown out of the back door, and braving the northwest winds of winter on its exposed bank. At Ellises' it was that strain of white corn, sweet though early, that had made their home on the high hills above Snowville famous for a century.... And so on and so on at all the hundred homes I know in New Hampshire.—From "November Rowen," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Rain Came On

Over the mountains, marching straightly,
The rain came on, austere and stately;

Its silver columns marked a pace
That bent the forests' emerald grace,

And swept the haze away, to banish
The August heat. We felt it vanish

As coolness overcame the day,
And gold was veiled in misty gray.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

Travailler pour une Paix équitable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

MÊME QUAND la guerre fait rage, tous les citoyens du monde auxquels la justice est chère travaillent incessamment pour la paix — le genre de paix qui s'associe à la justice. Ils prient afin que cette paix s'établisse dans leur propre cœur; ils désirent que toutes les nations soient divinement conduites vers la fraternité, l'entente, la bienveillance qui permettront de régler les différends; que le respect et les égards prévalent, et qu'ainsi l'on puisse résoudre à l'amiable chaque problème. Le Christ Jésus, dont la vision, le pouvoir, l'amour spirituel étaient si grands qu'il devint le Conducteur de quiconque veut connaître la vérité de l'être, enseigna comment on peut vivre en paix. Sa mission, dont la portée est universelle, consistait à sauver le genre humain des angoisses qu'entraînent le mal et l'ignorance concernant Dieu.

A notre époque, la Science Chrétienne, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, représente l'accomplissement de la promesse ayant trait au Consolateur, dont Jésus disait (Jean 14:26): "Celui-là vous enseignera toutes choses, et vous remettra en mémoire tout ce que je vous ai dit." Dans un monde en détresse, une foule de personnes sont heureuses d'avoir recours à la Science Chrétienne pour être guidées. Au cours d'un message qu'elle fit lire à L'Église Mère, en 1899, Mrs. Eddy déclarait (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 127): "Les forteresses de la Science Chrétienne, défendues par les élus de Dieu, ne peuvent jamais se rendre." Puis elle expliquait en ces termes pourquoi les armements de la Science Chrétienne sont indestructibles: "Parce qu'ils consistent en 'paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes' — protection et défense appropriées à tous les hommes, à toutes les nations, tous les temps, tous les cieux et toutes les races."

C'est avec gratitude que les Scientistes Chrétiens, faisant face aux problèmes actuels qu'ils envisagent sans crainte, lisent et relisent ces paroles et d'autres passages réconfortants, que contiennent les œuvres de Mrs. Eddy. Bien au-dessus des progrès purement humains et des luttes pénibles brille cette immortelle déclaration: "Paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes!" Plein d'espoir et de courage, le Scientiste Chrétien croit à l'inévitable triomphe de la justice, de la paix sur la terre, puisque la totalité de Dieu est un fait immortel. Les amples armements de la Science Chrétienne — "protection et défense appropriées à tous les hommes, à toutes les nations, tous les temps, tous les cieux et toutes les races" — sont l'éternelle lumière qui perce et dissipe les ténèbres où la présence divine n'est pas reconnue.

Mais si nos armements sont "paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes," si c'est là notre défense et celle de tous les gouvernements où prévaut la justice, comment appliquerons-nous aujourd'hui notre compréhension de ce fait pour soulager l'immense détresse des humains? La réponse à cette question se trouve dans ces paroles du Christ Jésus (Matthieu 5:44, 45): "Moi je vous dis: Aimez vos ennemis, bénissez ceux qui vous maudissent; faites du bien à ceux qui vous haïssent, et priez pour ceux qui vous outragent et qui vous persécutent; afin que vous soyez enfants de votre Père qui est dans les cieux; car il fait lever son soleil sur les méchants et sur les bons, et il fait pleuvoir sur les justes et sur les injustes." Sans aucun doute, ce commandement s'applique à notre attitude envers les nations comme envers les individus. Si nous prions chaque jour avec ferveur, d'une manière scientifique, non seulement pour nous-mêmes, mais pour toute l'humanité; si nous persistons dans le penser chrétiennement scientifique à l'égard de chacun, en nous efforçant par tous nos actes de rendre témoignage à la présence et au pouvoir de Dieu, à la sagesse divine — les guerres cesseront et la justice régnera sur la terre. Le simple refus de haïr les personnes ne suffit pas; mais un amour actif pour Dieu et pour l'homme, une prière pour le genre humain faite avec ferveur, avec compassion, sans égoïsme, seront d'un grand secours. Pour aimer vraiment Dieu et l'homme, il faut s'élever jusqu'aux sommets de la spiritualité et voir que les brumes de l'Antéchrist sont irréelles. Cela nous devient possible lorsque nous savons que l'homme reflète Dieu.

Ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne reconnaissent que Dieu, le bien, étant Tout, le mal sous ses multiples formes — maladie, péché, pauvreté, chagrin, guerre même — est absolument mesmérique, illusoire, irréel. Néanmoins, la vaste majorité des habitants du globe n'a pas encore perçu ce fait admirable. Il importe donc que les Scientistes Chrétiens unissent leurs efforts à ceux de tous les hommes qui chérissent le bien, l'harmonie, le gouvernement conforme à la justice; ils doivent aider à prendre les mesures humainement nécessaires pour refouler le flot du mal, dont les prétentions agressives veulent nous persuader qu'il est présent et puissant. En vérité, la situation mondiale est telle qu'il faut y faire face d'une manière pratique et vigoureuse. Le Scientiste Chrétien qui sert avec dévouement la cause de la justice et de la paix, démontre à n'en pas douter son amour envers Dieu.

Refusant de se laisser aveugler par le désir d'une paix hâtive et trompeuse, le guerrier chrétien élève constamment ses pensées; il reconnaît la puissance et la majesté de Dieu, de la seule Vie, toujours proche et pleine de tendresse. Avec un zèle infatigable, il continue sans crainte à travailler pour le bien de ses frères; ce faisant, il remarque de plus en plus les signes qui prouvent la présence de l'Amour, source de courage, de paix, de joie, d'inspiration. Animé d'une compassion profonde, il peut refléter l'Amour, et par là même aider le genre humain en lui faisant connaître le bienfaisant baume de l'Amour, du divin Principe. Ils ont droit à notre secours ceux qu'opprime le fol orgueil qui croit à la suprématie du mal. Avec quelle tendresse le penser juste s'efforce de leur venir en aide! Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 155): "Oubliez le moi en travaillant pour le genre humain; alors vous attirerez à vos portes le voyageur lassé; l'étranger, le pèlerin se joindront à votre église, et vous aurez accès au cœur même de l'humanité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

To Understand Music

MUSIC IS, of all the arts, the most universally practiced, the most complex and elaborate in its technique, the most direct in its emotional appeal, and at the same time the least understood. The ordinary person hears music and is moved by it, but has often very little idea of the principles which have guided its composition. The trained musician may have made a thorough study of technical methods in composition, but yet have no knowledge either of the physical basis of music or of the philosophical reasons underlying accepted technical principles. There are various questions which any person interested in music may reasonably ask, but to which no satisfactory answers have as yet been given. What does music mean? What is the composer trying to express? What does music express to the listener? Why is one kind of music considered good and another bad? . . . A philosophical study of music must include an investigation of the means by which musical sounds are produced and propagated, in other words the science of acoustics, which is a branch of physics; of the means by which music is heard by the human ear . . . of the mental impressions produced by music, . . . and lastly of the principles which have guided musicians in the pursuit of musical composition and musical performance as an art.—EDWARD J. DENT, in Introduction to "The Philosophy of Music," by WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S., Mus. Doc. (Oxon.) (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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The Yanks' Guide to Britain, or 'English' in One Easy Lesson

War Department issues guide on how to win friends as well as war for men going to British Isles; Johnny Doughboys advised not to mention World War debts or Revolution.

When in Britain, do as the Britons do—or at least don't do what the Britons wouldn't want you to do.

The problem of preparing thousands of American soldiers to understand their British hosts and vice versa under the stress and strain of history's most stupendous war has not been an easy one. But both the British Government and the United States War Department have tackled it with verve, realism and, fortunately, good humor.

Every American soldier who embarks for Great Britain gets a booklet issued by the War Department which tells him a great deal about Britain and still more about the British.

The booklet, the authorship of which has never been announced, makes clear at the outset that Britons and Americans are pretty much alike even if the British call a rumble seat a dickey and the Americans call a screw spanner a monkey wrench.

Although numerous articles have been published regarding the War Department's booklet, so many requests have been made for further details that it is herewith printed in abridged form.

Introduction

You are going to Great Britain as part of an Allied offensive—to meet Hitler and beat him on his own ground. For the time being you will be Britain's guest. The purpose of this guide is to start getting you acquainted with the British, their country, and their ways.

America and Britain are allies. Hitler knows that they are both powerful countries, tough and resourceful. He knows that they, with other United Nations, mean his crushing defeat in the end.

So it is only common sense to understand that the first and major duty Hitler has given his propaganda chiefs is to separate

"When you see a girl in khaki or air force blue with a bit of ribbon on her tunic—remember she didn't get it for knitting more socks than anyone else in Ipswich."

Britain and America and spread distrust between them. If he can do that, his chance of winning might return.

No Time to Fight Old Wars. If you come from an Irish-American family, you may think of the English as persecutors of the Irish, or you may think of them as enemy Redcoats who fought against us in the American Revolution and the War of 1812. But there is no time today to fight old wars over again or bring up old grievances. We don't worry about which side our grandfathers fought on in the Civil War, because it doesn't mean anything now.

We can defeat Hitler's propaganda with a weapon of our own. Plain, common horse sense; understanding of evident truths.

The most evident truth of all is that in their major ways of life the British and American people are much alike. They speak the same language. They both believe in representative government, in freedom of worship, in freedom of speech. But each country has minor national characteristics which differ. It is by causing misunderstanding over these minor differences that Hitler hopes to make his propaganda effective.

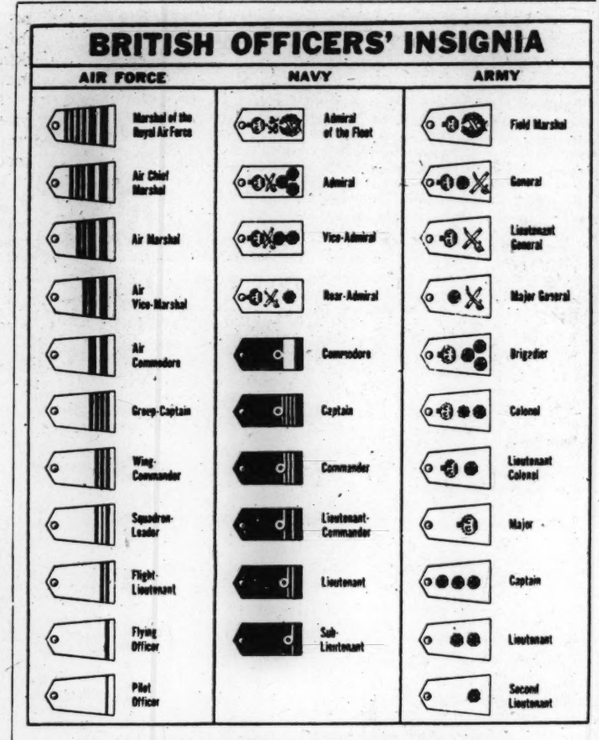
British Reserved, Not Unfriendly. You defeat enemy propaganda not by denying that these differences exist, but by admitting them openly and then trying to understand them. For instance: The British are often more reserved in conduct than we. On a small crowded island where 4,000,000 people live, each man learns to guard his privacy carefully—and is equally careful not to invade another man's privacy.

So if Britons sit in trains or busses without striking up conversation with you, it doesn't mean they are being haughty and unfriendly. Probably they are paying more attention to you than you think. But they don't speak to you because they don't want to appear intrusive or rude. . . .

Don't Be a Show Off. The British dislike bragging and showing off. American wages and American soldier's pay are the highest in the world. When pay day comes, it would be sound practice to learn to spend your money according to British standards. They consider you highly paid. They won't think any better of you for throwing money around; they are more likely to feel that you haven't learned the common sense virtues of thrift. The British "Tommy" is apt to be specially touchy about the differences between his wages and yours. Keep this in mind. Use common sense and don't rub him the wrong way. . . .

The British Are Tough. Don't be misled by the British tendency to be soft-spoken and polite. If they need to be, they can be plenty tough. The English language didn't spread across the oceans and over mountains and jungles and swamps of the world because these people were panty-waists.

Sixty thousand British civilians—men, women, and children



Every U. S. Soldier Gets One of These

The above key to military rank in Britain and the other pictures on this page are from "A Short Guide to Great Britain," the War Department's booklet for American troops assigned to the British Isles.

—have died under bombs, and yet the morale of the British is unbreakable and high. A nation doesn't come through that, if it doesn't have plain, common guts. The British are tough, strong people, and good allies.

You won't be able to tell the British much about "taking it." They are not particularly interested in taking it any more. They are far more interested in getting together in solid friendship with us, so that we can all start dishing it out to Hitler.

The Country

You will find out right away that England is a small country, smaller than North Carolina or Iowa. The whole of Great Britain—that is England and Scotland and Wales together — is hardly bigger than Minnesota. England's largest river, the Thames — pronounced "Tems" —is not even as big as the Mississippi when it leaves Minnesota. No part of England is more than one hundred miles from the Sea. . . .

On furlough you will probably go to the cities, where you will meet the Briton's pride in age and tradition. You will find that the British care little about size, not having the "biggest" of many things as we do. For instance, London has no skyscrapers. Not because English architects couldn't design one, but because London is built on swampy ground, not on a rock like New York, and skyscrapers need something solid to rest their foundations on. In London they will point out to you buildings like Westminster Abbey, where England's kings and greatest men are buried, and St. Paul's Cathedral with its famous dome, and the Tower of London, which was built almost a thousand years ago. All of these buildings have played an important part in England's history. They mean just as much to the British as Mount Vernon or Lincoln's birthplace do to us. . . .

Remember There's a War On. Britain may look a little shopworn and grimy to you. The British people are anxious to have you know that you are not seeing their country at its best. There's been a war on since 1939. The houses haven't been painted because factories are not making paint—they're making planes. . . .

The British people are anxious for you to know that in normal times Britain looks much prettier, cleaner, neater.

Government

Although you'll read in the papers about "lords" and "sirs," England is still one of the great democracies and the cradle of many American liberties. Personal rule by the King has been dead in England for nearly a thousand years. Today the King reigns, but does not govern. The British people have great affection for their monarch but they have stripped him of practically all political power. It is well to remember this in your comings and goings about England. Be careful not to criticize the King. The British feel about that the way you would feel if anyone spoke against our country or our flag. Today's King and Queen stuck with the people through the blitzes and had their home bombed just like anyone else, and the people are proud of them.

Britain the Cradle of Democracy. Today the old power of the King has been shifted to Parliament, the Prime Minister, and his Cabinet. The British Parliament has been called the mother of parliaments, because almost all the representative bodies in the world have been copied from it. It is made up of two houses, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is the most powerful group and is elected by all adult men and women in the country, much like our Congress.

Today the House of Lords can do little more than add its approval to laws passed by the House of Commons. Many of the "titles" held by the lords —such as "baron" and "duke" and "earl"—have been passed from father to son for hundreds of years. Others are granted in reward for outstanding achievement, much as American colleges and universities give honorary degrees to famous men and women. These customs may seem strange and old-fashioned but they give the British the same feeling of security and comfort that many of us get from the familiar ritual of a church service.

The important thing to remember is that within this apparently old-fashioned framework the British enjoy a practical, working 20th century democracy which is in some ways even more flexible and sensitive to the will of the people than our own.

The People—Their Customs and Manners. The best way to get on in Britain is very much the same as the best way to get on in America. The same sort of courtesy and decency and friendliness that go over big in America will go over big in Britain. The British have seen a good many Americans and they like Americans. They will like your frankness as long as it is friendly. They will expect you to be generous. They are not given to back-slapping and they are shy about showing their affections. But once they get to like you they make the best friends in the world.

"In getting along" the first important thing to remember is that the British are like the Americans in many ways—but not in all ways. . . .

The British Like Sports. The British of all classes are enthusiastic about sports, both as amateurs and as spectators of professional sports. . . .

The great "spectator" sports are football in the autumn and winter and cricket in the spring and summer. See a "match" in either of these sports whenever you get a chance. You will get a kick out of it—if only for the differences from American sports.

Cricket will strike you as slow compared with American baseball, but it isn't easy to play well. You will probably get more fun out of "village cricket" which corresponds to sandlot baseball than you would out of one of the big three-day professional matches. . . .

You will find that English crowds at football or cricket matches are more orderly and more polite to the players than American crowds. If a fielder misses a catch at cricket, the crowd will probably take a sympathetic attitude. They will shout "good try" even if it looks to you like a bad fumble. In America the crowd would probably shout "take him out." This contrast should be remembered. It means that you must be careful in the excitement of an English game not to shout out remarks which everyone in America would understand, but which the British might think insulting. . . .

Indoor Amusements. The British have theaters and movies (which they call "cinemas") as we do. But the great place of recreation is the "pub." . . .

You will be welcome in the British pubs as long as you remember one thing. The pub is "the poor man's club," the neighborhood or village gathering place, where the men have come to see their friends, not strangers. If you want to join a darts game, let them ask you first—as they probably will. And if you are beaten it is the custom to stand aside and let someone else play.

"They won't think any better of you for throwing money around."

The British make much of Sunday. All the shops are closed, most of the restaurants are closed, and in the small towns there is not much to do. You had better follow the example of the British and try to spend Sunday afternoon in the country. . . .

You will naturally be interested in getting to know your opposite number, the British soldier, the "Tommy" you have heard and read about. You can understand that two actions on your part will slow up the friendship —swiping his girl, and not appreciating what his army has been up against. Yes, and rubbing it in that you are better paid than he is.

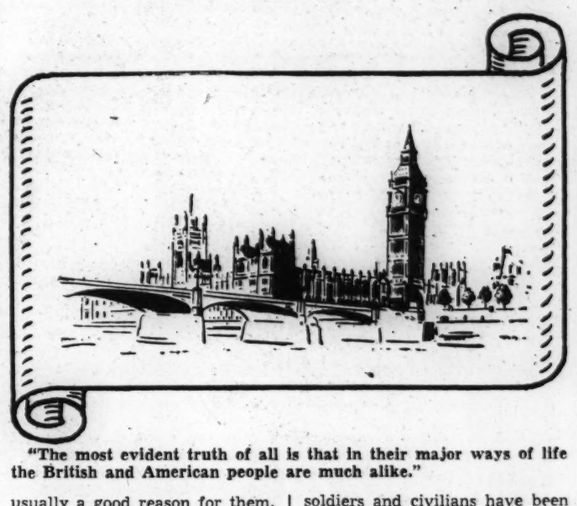
Children the world over are easy to get along with. British children are much like our own. The British have reserved much of the food that gets through solely for their children. To the British children you as an American will be "something special." For they have been fed at their schools and impressed with the fact that the food they ate was sent to them by Uncle Sam. You don't have to tell the British about lend-lease food. They know about it and appreciate it.

Keep Out of Arguments. You can rub a Britisher the wrong way by telling him "we came over and won the last one.' Each nation did its share. But Britain remembers the last war. America lost 60,000 in action.

Such arguments and the war debts along with them are dead issues. Nazi propaganda now is pounding away day and night asking the British people why they should fight "to save Uncle Shylock and his silver dollar." Don't play into Hitler's hands by mentioning war debts.

Neither do the British need to be told that their armies lost the first couple of rounds in the present war. We've lost a couple, ourselves, so do not start off by being critical of them and saying what the Yanks are going to do. Use your head before you sound off, and remember how long the British alone held Hitler off without any help from anyone. . . .

Once again, look, listen, and learn before you start telling the British how much better we do things. They will be interested to hear about life in America and you have a great chance to overcome the picture many of them have gotten from the movies of an America made up of wild Indians and gangsters. When you find differences between British and American ways of doing things, there is usually a good reason for them.



"The most evident truth of all is that in their major ways of life the British and American people are much alike."

British railways have dinky freight cars—which they call "goods wagons"—not because they don't know any better. Small cars allow quicker handling of freight at the thousands and thousands of small stations.

British automobiles are little and low-powered. That's because all the gasoline has to be imported over thousands of miles of ocean.

British taxicabs have comic-looking front wheel structures. Watch them turn around in a 12-foot street and you'll understand why. . . .

The British are leisurely—but not really slow. Their crack trains held world speed records. A British ship held the trans-Atlantic record. A British car and a British driver set world's speed records in America.

Do not be offended if Britishers do not pay as full respects to national or regimental colors as Americans do. The British do not treat the flag as such an important symbol as we do. But they pay more frequent respect to their national anthem. In peace or war "God Save the King"—to the same tune as our "America"—is played at the conclusion of all public gatherings such as theater performances. The British consider it bad form not to stand at attention, even if it means missing the last bus. If you are in a hurry, leave before the national anthem is played. That's considered all right. . . .

The British will welcome you as friends and allies. But remember that crossing the ocean doesn't automatically make you a hero. There are housewives in aprons and youngsters in knee pants in Britain who have lived through more high explosives in air raids than many soldiers saw in first class barrages in the last war.

Britain at War

At home in America you were in a country at war. Since your ship left port, however, you have been in a war zone. You will find that all Britain is a war zone and has been since September, 1939. All this has meant great changes in the British way of life.

Every light in England is blacked out every night and all night. Every highway signpost has come down and barrage balloons have gone up. Grazing land is now ploughed for wheat and flower beds turned into vegetable gardens. Britain's peacetime army of a couple of hundred thousand has been expanded to over two million men.

Everything from the biggest factory to the smallest village workshop is turning out something for the war, so that Britain can supply arms for herself, for Libya, India, Russia, and every front. Hundreds of thousands of women have gone to work in factories or joined the many military auxiliary forces. Old-time social distinctions are being forgotten as the sons of factory workers rise to be officers in the forces and the daughters of noblemen get jobs in munitions factories.

But more important than this is the effect of the war itself. The British have been bombed, night after night and month after month. Thousands of them have lost their houses, their possessions, their families. Gasoline, clothes, and railroad travel are hard to come by and incomes are cut by taxes to an extent we Americans have not even approached. One of the things the English always had enough of in the past was soap. Now it is so scarce that girls working in the factories often cannot get the grease off their hands or out of their hair. And food is more strictly rationed than anything else.

The British Came Through. For many months the people of Britain have been doing without things which Americans take for granted. But you will find that shortages, discomforts, blackouts, and bombings have not made the British depressed. They have a new cheerfulness and a new determination born out of hard times and tough luck. After going through what they have been through it's only human nature that they should be more than ever determined to win.

You are coming to Britain from a country where your home is still safe, food is still plentiful, and lights are still burning. So it is doubly important for you to remember that the British soldiers and civilians have been living under a tremendous strain. It is always impolite to criticize your hosts. It is militarily stupid to insult your allies. . . .

One thing to be careful about —if you are invited into a British home and the host exhorts you to "eat up—there's plenty on the table," go easy. It may be the family's rations for a whole week spread out to show their hospitality. . . .

British Women at War. A British woman officer or non-commissioned officer can—and often does—give orders to a man private. The men obey smartly and know it is no shame. For the British women have proven themselves in this war. They have stuck to their posts near burning ammunition dumps, delivered messages afoot after their motorcycles have been blasted from under them. They have pulled aviators from burning planes. They have died at the gun posts and as they fell another girl has stepped directly into the position and "carried on." There is not a single record in this war of any British woman in uniformed service quitting her post or failing in her duty under fire.

Now you understand why British soldiers respect the women in uniform. They have won the right to the utmost respect. When you see a girl in khaki or Air-Force blue with a bit of ribbon on her tunic—remember she didn't get it for knitting more socks than anyone else in Ipswich.

English vs. American Language

Almost before you meet the people you will hear them speaking "English." At first you may not understand what they are talking about and they may not understand what you say. The accent will be different from what you are used to, and many of the words will be strange, or apparently wrongly used. But you will get used to it. . . .

In England the "upper crust" speak pretty much alike. You will hear the news broadcaster for the BBC—British Broadcasting Corporation—He is a good example, because he has been trained to talk with the "cultured" accent. He will drop the letter "r"—as people do in some sections of our own country—and will say "hyah" instead of "here." He will use the broad a prouncing all the a's in "Banana" like the a in "father." However funny you may think this is, you will be able to understand people who talk this way and they will be able to understand you. And you will soon get over thinking it is funny.

You will have more difficulty with some of the local dialects. It may comfort you to know that a farmer or villager from Cornwall very often can't understand a farmer or villager in Yorkshire or Lancashire. But you will learn—and they will learn—to understand you.

Some Hints on British Words

British slang is something you will have to pick up for yourself. But even apart from slang, there are many words which have different meanings from the way we use them and many common objects have different names. For instance, instead of automobiles, and radios, the British will talk about motorcars, and wireless sets. A railroad tie is a sleeper. A freight car is a goods wagon. A man who works on the roadbed is a navvy. A streetcar is a tram. Automobile lingo is just as different A light truck is a lorry. The top of a car is the hood. What we call the hood—of the engine—is a bonnet. The fenders are wings. A wrench is a spanner. Gas is petrol—if there is any. . . .

Some Important Do's and Don'ts

Be Friendly—but don't intrude anywhere it seems you are not wanted. You will find the British money system easier than you think. A little study beforehand on shipboard will make it still easier.

Don't show off or brag or bluster—"swank" as the British say. If somebody looks in your direction and says, "He's chucking his weight about," you can be pretty sure you're off base. That's the time to pull in your ears.

"Children the world over are easy to get along with. British children are much like our own."

Don't make fun of British speech or accents. You sound just as funny to them but they will be too polite to say it.

Don't try to tell the British that America won the last war or make wisecracks about the war debts or about British defeats in this war.

Use common sense on all occasions. By your conduct you have great power to bring about a better understanding between the two countries after the war is over. . . .

Intimate Message: Washington

Observations Political ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The mid-term Congressional primaries are not as indeterminate as they appear. About half of the primaries have been completed and while unexpected events could conceivably alter the prospect for November, a solid trend throughout the Nation is already evident and justifies clear-cut conclusions on several important points. They are these:

1. President Roosevelt is decisively escaping the calamity which befell the American Government in 1918 when Woodrow Wilson was forced to prosecute the war under the handicap of losing control of both Houses of Congress.

2. Despite the fact that the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist test is patently not taking hold as a major campaign issue, there is one development which may prove of great future political significance; namely, that the Democrats, in primaries thus far, are rejecting numerous of their isolationist representatives while the Republicans are retaining most of their isolationist representatives.

3. The voters as a whole are too preoccupied with the war, either in fighting the war or producing to fight the war, or in ordering their personal lives to help win the war, to consider any political issues thus far raised as vital. They are not going to the polls in any large mass. Even in an off-national-election year it is suggested that less than one third the vote was cast last week for Representative Hamilton Fish, for example, than was cast for him in 1940. This voting indifference in a primary which was vigorously contested is not untypical.

4. There appears to be no support for apolgia made by some in behalf of both leaders of Congress and leaders of the Administration that there was great need and wisdom to postpone controversial domestic questions until after the elections. There is no discernible protest vote whatsoever against the inconveniences, sacrifices and shortages which civilians are having to accept and will have to put up with still more before the war is won. There is certainly no evidence in the primaries that the decisions which the Government may take in three months can't be taken now and there may well be a reckoning if needed decisions are expediently postponed.

Far from being faced with the prospect of losing Congressional control of the House—the Senate is secure—the present indications are that the Administration may well pick up six to ten seats to add to its already substantial majority, and as of today the Gallup Poll significantly reports that its gains would come principally in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan where considerable isolationist sentiment is supposed to hover.

No single factor alone will account for President Wilson's suffering decisive defeat where President Roosevelt is gaining an important victory but it is not to be overlooked that Mr. Roosevelt carefully though narrowly avoided the grave political error which his wartime Democratic predecessor committed.

In 1918 Mr. Wilson either through bad judgment or through careless phrasing, which seems unlikely, allowed himself to make a national partisan appeal when he authorized a quotation from the White House which said: "The return of a Republican majority to either House of the Congress would certainly be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership. . . . A Republican Congress would divide the leadership."

President Roosevelt was headed for the same pitfall when last February Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, officially declared in a prepared speech that the election of a Republican majority in Congress would be equivalent to a "major military defeat" for the United States. Mr. Roosevelt rescued himself from that dangerous blunder by immediately repudiating his party chairman by affirming that as far as he was concerned he asked only the return of Congressmen who, regardless of party, would back the Government and who have a record of backing the Government in the emergency. Mr. Roosevelt may have got too far off base in the extent to which he has participated in political affairs in the current campaign in New York but here he is dealing with his own party and within his own state.

One aspect of the primary returns which has apparently been overlooked concerns the party phase of the isolationist issue. It is true that there is no sign of a substantial overturn of pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists but there has been some overturn and it shows that the Republican Party is returning isolationists and that the Democratic Party is rejecting isolationists.

A few examples will illustrate this little noticed trend. In the House Republican Representative Fish comes back in the primary two to one and so do Representative Dewey Short of Missouri, Representative Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Representative Stephen A. Day of Illinois, and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois.

On the other hand Democratic isolationists Senator William J. Bulow of South Dakota, Representative Charles I. Faddis of Pennsylvania, Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio and Representative Harry B. Coffee of Nebraska have all been rejected in their party primaries.

The final balance, of course, is still to be made in the November elections but a revealing trend is in the making and at present it points to the Democratic Party becoming relatively more international minded and the Republican Party becoming more isolationist minded.

Glossary Across the Sea

American	British
Aisle (theatre)	gangway
alcohol lamp	spirit lamp
apartment	flat
ash can	dust bin
baby carriage	perambulator, or pram
baggage	luggage
baggage car	luggage van
beach	seaside
biscuit	scone, or tea cake
bowling alley	skittle alley
business suit	lounge suit
call up	ring up
candy (hard)	boiled sweets
candy store	sweet shop
cane	stick
can opener	tin opener, or key
carom (billiards)	cannon
chain store	multiple shop
check baggage	register luggage
checkers	draughts
chicken yard	fowl run
coal oil	paraffin
collar button	collar stud
cookie	biscuit
cop	bobby
corn	maize, or Indian corn
corn meal	Indian meal
cracker	biscuit (unsweetened)
daylight-saving time	summer time
derby (hat)	bowler, or hard hat
dessert	sweet
dishpan	washing-up bowl
drygoods store	draper's shop
fish dealer	fishmonger
five-and-ten (store)	bazaar
floorwalker	shopwalker
fruit seller (or dealer)	fruiterer
fruit store	fruiterer's
fresh fruit	dessert (at the end of a meal)
french fried potatoes	chips
freight car	goods wagon
garters (men's)	sock suspenders
guy	bloke, fellow
hardware	ironmongery
headliner (vaudeville)	top-liner
hood (automobile)	bonnet
Huckster	coster, or hawker
intermission	interval
janitor	caretaker, or porter
lawyer	solicitor
legal holiday	bank holiday
line up	queue up
long distance (telephone)	trunks
mailbox	pillar box
marriage certificate	marriage lines
molasses	black treacle
monkey wrench	screw spanner
movies	flicks
newsstand	kiosk
oatmeal (boiled)	porridge
oil pan (automobile)	sump
okay	righto
orchestra seats	stalls
pie (fruit)	tart
pitcher	jug
potato chips	crisps
push cart	barrow
railway car	railway carriage
raincoat	mackintosh, or mac, or waterproof
roast (of meat)	joint
roller coaster	switchback railway
rolling grasslands	downs
rumble seat	dickey
rubberneck wagon	char-a-banc
silverware	plate
slacks	bags
soft drinks	minerals
spark plug	sparking-plug
spigot (or faucet)	tap
squash	vegetable marrow
string bean	French bean
suspenders (men's)	braces
taxi stand	cab rank
ten pins	nine pins
thumb tack	drawing pin
ticket office	booking office
top (automobile)	hood
transom (of door)	fanlight
trolley	tram
undershirt	vest, or singlet
vest	waistcoat
water heater	geyser
windshield (automobile)	windscreen

Grandmother Leads N. Y. 'Sings'

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Mrs. Alice Lawrence, a gracious, silver-haired grandmother, became the leader of the community sings held bi-weekly in New York's vast Central Park, she said with a surprised little laugh, "I am not sure this is the first time a woman has ever conducted community singing in Central Park but I am certain it is the first time a grandmother of five has done so."

This popular community sing, sponsored by a large beverage company as another means of recreation for gasoline-rationed New Yorkers, has swung open to Alice Lawrence a door closed for many years. She now conducts audiences that often number 12,000.

To resume professionally the work in which she had been an active participant during the last war was an ambition Mrs. Lawrence had had tucked away for over 20 years. Womanlike though, her first reply to the request that she lead the Central Park sings was: "It has been so many years since I did anything of the sort, I am not sure 'grandma' ought to get up and do it now." But when the proposal came for the second time, she stopped her search for a substitute song leader of her acquaintance, and suddenly thought: "Why shouldn't I take up this work again? Even though it has been more than 20 years since I first did it, I still love it, and the 'sing' is really in the people themselves, not in the leader."

Long a Voice Teacher

Mrs. Lawrence, who has been a voice teacher in New York for many years, cannot remember the time when "making music" has not been a large part of her life. It seems to her that standing on the concert platform and encouraging her huge audiences to sing is simply translating into another setting what she began doing when her own three children brought other youngsters home for after-school "sings" in the family living room.

Mrs. Lawrence is the mother of Bob Lawrence, distinguished opera and concert singer (at present singing leading roles with the St. Louis Municipal Opera Company), and of Willis Lawrence, member of the faculty of the University of Delaware. Resident of Buenos Aires now is her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Lawrence Plummer.

Her job is still to transmit motherliness, warm interest, and understanding approval to her audiences—composed now of business and professional men and women; refugees and lonely hall-bedroom occupants; adolescent boys and girls on their first "dates"; service men and war workers; families who bring along sleepy offspring they cannot leave unwatched at home; "hard-boiled" policemen and foreign-born, music-loving peanut vendors.

A Deep Satisfaction

"It is wonderful to stand there and look down into all those faces; to realize that in a small way I am helping them to have more peace and relaxation," said Mrs. Lawrence. "When people sing, especially at wartime community concerts, they come out of themselves and forget to worry about their own problems. To me, it is marvelous to see so many faces light up with inspiration from their own songs. Community singing begins where people are, instead of making them reach high for something they do not quite understand or think they can attain."

Mrs. Lawrence also conducts the Prospect Park "sings" in Brooklyn. Both the Brooklyn and the New York City community choruses are accompanied on a Hammond organ by Miss Johnny Lambert-Hereford. The words of familiar favorites are flashed on outdoor screens, and Mrs. Lawrence adds: "If you can't sing, whistle. If you can't whistle, clap out the rhythm. It depends on each one of you to make this a success. If you stop singing, no one else is going to do it."

"I have found from experience," she explained, "that when a community leader sings, audiences will stop to listen and forget to do their own singing."

"The Man on the Flying Trapeze" and "Deep in the Heart of Texas" rarely fail to spread an infectious gaiety throughout the audience—especially when those with little sense of rhythm do their clapping in all the wrong places. But it is the old-timer "Smiles" which really makes neighbors of New York's community singers. Obeying Leader Lawrence's direction not to sing the word "smiles" for the last chorus, but instead to turn and smile at the persons next them, even sophisticates unbend before the frank friendliness of neighborly smiles. People usually end up by laughing heartily, which was Mayor La Guardia's intention when he first suggested these concerts as an addition to his own wartime programs.

Each week Alice Lawrence selects songs for her "sings," arranges with publishers for audience song sheets, and tries to balance entertainment which will suit all ages and tastes.

"As I watch and sometimes talk to listeners, I see many an older woman who obviously would be much happier if she could branch out into some satisfying activity of her own," said Mrs. Lawrence, who made a chic and charming picture in her attractive white crepe dinner dress with its long, knotted sash of red and blue carrying out our national colors. "Take this work, for instance," she went on. "I know that it has made me feel like a new person, and I wish others could find work as satisfying. I have always tried to encourage women of my acquaintance, especially those who have once had professional careers, to remember that the time will come when their children will eventually be grown up and established in homes of their own. They should prepare for that time by maintaining an interest outside the home. In raising their families they must not let go of their own individualities. If a woman lets all her own activities go completely, it is not always so easy to take hold again."

A. F. Sozio

Community singing in New York City's Central Park under the direction of Mrs. Alice Lawrence (upper left) has become a popular pastime this summer for gasoline-rationed New Yorkers. As these pictures show, men, women, and children of all ages gather for these "sings."

You Will Find Caring for Your Baby a Happy Experience

This is the second of a series of six articles for young mothers to be published on the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor on consecutive Tuesdays, giving them helpful information on the care and feeding of babies through the first year. The writer, Cathryn S. Keith, is a Christian Science nurse, specializing in baby cases.

By Cathryn S. Keith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No doubt you are finding that the first weeks of Motherhood are a period of adjustment for both you and the baby, but they should be happy weeks. Keep in mind that it is the most natural thing in the world for you to care for your baby, and that no one is equipped to do the job quite so well as you, once you have mastered the simple fundamentals of baby care. Realize that the mother-love you embody equips you with ability to care for your baby.

Work out a satisfactory schedule for the day and adhere to it, but do not allow yourself to become a slave to the clock. If the baby has been awake for some time, feed him 15 or 20 minutes early. He will probably make up the time by the next feeding.

The four-hour schedule is practical for the average baby. If your baby weighs less than eight pounds, it may be advisable to use the three-hour schedule during the day for the first few weeks. Drop the night feeding soon after birth if he is gaining well. Let him awaken you for this feeding so he does not develop the habit of eating at a certain time during the night. He will sleep later night after night and in this way will soon eliminate all night feeding. If he sleeps until 3:30 a. m. do not feed him again until 6:30 a. m. That is, keep his feedings at least three hours apart. When he sleeps through until 4:30 or 5:00 a. m., feed him then and skip the 6:00 a. m. feeding. You may need to bathe him a little earlier that day, but by 2:00 p. m. he should be back on schedule.

The Four-Hour Schedule

6:00 a. m.—Feeding
Nap in crib
9:00 a. m.—Orange juice
Preparation for bath
9:30 a. m.—Bath
10:00 a. m.—Feeding
Nap out of doors
1:00 p. m.—If wakeful period, give water
2:00 p. m.—Feeding
Nap out of doors
5:00 p. m.—Fruit juice and water
Undress and put him him on the big bed or floor mat for play period
5:45 p. m.—Dress in nightclothes
6:00 p. m.—Feeding
Put to sleep in crib
10:00 p. m.—Feeding
Sleep in crib
2:00 a. m.—Feeding (if necessary)

The Bath

One of the happiest experiences of the day for you and the baby will be the bath. Its purpose is not alone to make the baby sweet and clean, but to give him a good time and to establish a feeling of confidence and close relationship between you. Acquire self-confidence for the baby's sake. Your movements should be gentle but deft and firm. You will find that the baby loves a sense of security.

Assemble the bath articles in a warm room: bathinette, towels, washcloth, Q-tips, jar of absorbent-cotton squares, castile soap, baby oil, powder, hairbrush, scales, clothing arranged in the order in which you will use it and afghan.

Bathe the baby at the same hour daily, preferably before the 0:00 a. m. feeding. It is not necessary to weigh him more than once a week. Sunday morning is a good time for weighing when Daddy is home to act as first assistant. (A water bath is not given until the navel is dry.)

Fill the bathinette with comfortably warm water. Test with your bare elbow if you have no thermometer. Adjust the rack in the bathinette. If the rack is a rubber one, you will find it more comfortable for the baby if you cover the frame with a turkish towel to avoid the shock he feels when placed on cold rubber. Have the soap in the inner soap pocket and the washcloths in the water. Replace the dressing table to which a large towel has been pinned.

And now you are ready to begin. Place the baby on the dressing table. Cleanse his eyes with cotton squares moistened with water, beginning at the inner corner and working out. Cleanse his ears with a Q-tip moistened with water, being careful not to go into the ear canal and to wash carefully behind his ears. Cleanse his nostrils with a Q-tip that has been dipped in the oil. Carry on conversational play with the baby all the while you are caring for him and you will be rewarded with smiles and cooing instead of tears. Undress gently and deftly, removing garments over his feet whenever possible.

It's Fun to Splash

Allow a little time for him to kick and stretch before putting him in the tub. While holding the baby in your left arm, slide back the dressing table and place him on the rack. Have the water high enough so he can kick and splash while being soaped. Wash his face with clear water. Wash his hair with soap, being careful not to get any in his eyes. Soap his body, washing creases well. While holding the baby in your left arm, slide the rack out and immerse him in the water. This is the baby's first experience in water play; remember that it is play to him and let him ride the waves and kick and splash as you rinse him. In a very few weeks coos and chuckles will express his delight.

Lift baby out, holding him against you and slide the dressing table in place. Cover him with a towel and pat him dry, giving special attention to the creases. During the first few weeks give him a complete oil rub. Later it is necessary to oil only the creases and the diaper region. If the weather is warm, substitute powder for oil after his skin has peeled. Dress and wrap him in an afghan. If the bath has been given with joy and confidence, both you and the baby will be relaxed and ready for his feeding.

Experience will show you that the baby generally needs a change of clothing at bedtime, so have the fun of dressing him in a dainty dress and jacket during the day. The dress being less cumbersome than the nightgown also allows him greater freedom of movement. You will find that diaper and sleeveless band is the most comfortable garb in hot weather.

Jaunty Headgear of Allies Sets Fall Millinery Style

Wide World-Associated Press

New York

The rubber shortage and the jaunty headgear of some of our Allies are going to make a difference in the style of women's hats this fall.

Because of priorities on elastics, Women's Wear Daily points out, emphasis will be on hats that fit the head, staying on without difficulty, while many of the "advanced fashions come from our Allies."

There will be:

The Chinese coolie hat; the Cossack papakha (pronounced papa-ha) from Russia, which is another version of the fez; peasant motifs expressed in coifs from Norway and France, and berets of Dutch and Flemish influence.

Under the hopeful heading—"the epidemic of bareheadedness is on the way out"—the publication says:

"Ever since the advent of the pompadour the average customer has been more interested in her hair than in her hat. The result has been that millinery has made half hats and snoods that played down the hat in order to play up the hair.

"This epidemic which has swept the country has affected not only junior and girls of college age but heir mothers as well."

So the millinery trade is instructed by the publication to inform its customers that the "fad has passed its crest" and they should no longer let themselves be considered in the "great class of bow-wearers."

The general impression of the fall styles, therefore, will be "more hat and less hair."

Although 90 per cent of women's hats will still be wool felts or mixtures, there will be plenty of knitted and woven fabrics, feathers and other trimming, with the accent on femininity.

The publication in a previous issue illustrated for the trade what should be worn with various face types but in its special section on millinery now goes a step further, pointing out the need to study customer types.

These types are placed in the following divisions and may send any woman reader scurrying to the mirror for a quick look-see on where she belongs and may even cause her husband to suggest that with a little more of this or that she might easily move from one type into another.

Here are the types:

The smartly dressed young married or business woman; the smartly dressed, older sophisticate; the ultra-conservative type; the daring, high-style type; the careless, ungroomed type; the well-dressed, county (suburban) tweed type; the girl of debutante age engaged in active war service; the college girl.

'Tele' Tenors May Desist

By the Associated Press

New York

It looks like the swan song for singing telegrams.

Permission to discontinue these and other special rate social wire messages has been asked of the Federal Communications Commission by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies so that war messages can be expedited.

Both companies said the action, advocated recently by the Congress of Industrial Organizations-American Communications Association, had been postponed as long as possible because holiday and other special-rate greetings contributed to morale.

Their request, which if granted would be effective Sept. 18, would end for the duration low rates for Christmas, Thanksgiving and other holiday greetings and do away with the "singing telegram" service altogether.

It would not affect low-rate messages to and from members of the United States armed forces overseas, the company announcements said, nor the low-rate money order service for soldiers, sailors and Marines.

WAVES Commander Comes of Pioneer Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Parkville, Missouri

This old river town, situated on wooded hills overlooking the wide Missouri, only nine miles above Kansas City, has sent many of its sons into the service, but its 671 inhabitants are proud today that a native daughter, Mildred Helen McAfee, has been made head of the "WAVES."

Lieut. Commander McAfee, who left the presidency of Wellesley College to assume her new title, was born in a comfortable 10-room frame house with a tower over the front door, on Parkville's Main Street. Mrs. Busch, wife of the town grocer, who lives in the house now, stopped hanging up the family washing to recall with pleasure the dainty, curly haired baby girl who used to play in the shady yard and pointed out two huge red boulders at the front steps on which the little McAfees used to sit and watch for their father to come driving home in his carriage.

Proud of Its "First Family"

Today a stone wall has replaced the white picket fence which formerly enclosed the corner lot, an America flag flutters from a standard in the yard, and all day long small red training planes and great gray bombers zoom over the house. Across the street are other commodious houses, plentifully supplied with bay windows and porches, in which, in years gone by, lived McAfee uncles, aunts, and cousins. Parkville, keyed to wartime tempo with many of its residents working in the bomber plant, ordnance works, and other work industries clustering about Kansas City, nevertheless has time to stop and talk with affection of its "first family," the McAfees.

Lieut. Commander McAfee, herself a pioneer in military service for women, is the daughter of Missouri pioneers and comes from a family of educators, ministers, and missionaries. Her grandfather, vigorous, red-haired John Armstrong McAfee, was of Scottish descent. He worked his way through Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, later became its president, and had headed two other colleges before he came to Parkville in 1875 to found an unique co-educational institution widely known today for its student work-study program.

Dr. John's five sons and daughter all became college professors, ministers, and missionaries. His nephews and grandchildren today are teaching in more than a score of colleges in the United States and serving as missionaries in the West Indies, the Philippines, Hawaii, and China.

Third of Three Girls

Dr. Cleland Boyd McAfee, father of Mildred Helen, was graduated at Park in 1884, joined the faculty, and married Miss Hattie Brown, a Park alumna (1888), who taught Latin in the Academy. There were already two little girls in the family when Mildred Helen was born on a Park College Founder's Day. The wife of a Park faculty member, friend of the McAfees for four generations, recalled this event on a typical May day in Missouri—a day of bright sunshine with apple orchards in blossom, cascades of snowy bridal wreath on the lawns, hedges of pink roses on the terraces of the college in full bloom, and the broad river sparkling in the distance.

When Mildred Helen was a small girl, Dr. Cleland McAfee became a professor in the old McCormick Seminary in Chicago, later held pastorates there and in Brooklyn, N. Y., and served as secretary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

The new head of the Women's Naval Reserves belongs to a closely knit family. Her parents celebrated their Golden Wedding on Monday, August 10, at their home "Four Acres" in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where in peacetime summers the former Wellesley president gardened with her father and on clear days enjoyed a view of Monadnock in the distance. Those attending the celebration included her two sisters and their families: Ruth McAfee Brown and her husband, who is pastor of the West Side Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, New York; Katharine McAfee Parker and Dr. Parker, president of Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana; Bob Brown, a senior at Amherst; Albert G. Parker III, a junior at Princeton; Harriet Brown, a sophomore at Wellesley; Anne Parker, entering Oberlin; Betty Brown and Jane Parker in high school, and Susan Parker, "going upstairs to the seventh grade."

Invitations which the three sisters sent to clan members and friends all over the world specified no gifts and said:

"We understand, of course, that most of you cannot be there in person but that all of you will be with us in spirit, rejoicing over an event long past, which, we feel, was significant, under God, not only for our family but for a much larger family and a Kingdom of which you and we are a part."

Gay Flower Arrangements

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An attractive way to use very short-stemmed garden flowers like pansies and nasturtiums, is to slit a cucumber lengthwise, take out a small section and arrange the small stemmed flowers in the opening. There is enough moisture in the cucumber to keep the flowers fresh for several hours. If the cucumber is "bumpy" and won't stand evenly, stick toothpicks in the ends.

* * *

Another way to display flowers without using a vase—is to slit a small, white summer squash the same way and arrange bright-colored zinnias in it. The bright red, orange, and yellow colors of the zinnias are gay against the creamy whiteness of the squash.

These arrangements are particularly suited to outdoor table settings.

Instead of the usual pottery or glass vases for flower arrangements, try using some of the various odd-shaped baskets you have about the house. A sewing basket of reed or raffia filled with a pretty arrangement of brightly colored flowers looks well on an outdoor table. A wicker bread cage (with the lid swung back—holding a jar for water) is effective for the porch or hallway when filled with tall gladioli.

Secretary of WAAC Commandant Is a Youthful Grandmother

By the Associated Press

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Col. Don C. Faith, Commandant of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Training School, picked a 41-year-old grandmother—who also is a granddaughter—for his personal secretary as the first 180 WAAC graduates took up regular duties on the post.

She is Mrs. Evelyn E. Atwood, an auxiliary (private) from Los Angeles, Calif.

As soon as she "learns the ropes," she will replace Sergeant Daniel Tuma, Detroit, just as other Waacs will release other soldiers throughout the country for combat duty.

Mrs. Atwood was employed by the Southern California Edison Company before she enlisted.

Mrs. Atwood's husband, a telephone company employee, enlisted in the Naval Reserve Construction Corps the same day she joined the WAAC and they were sworn in 15 minutes apart.

Mrs. Atwood's grandmother is a Canadian-born California pioneer. Mrs. Atwood said she joined the women's army to take the place of her son, 20, who, because of an automobile accident, was unable to enter military service. He is employed in a Los Angeles garage and his 15-month-old son is Mrs. Atwood's grandchild.

Meanwhile, another group of women arrived over the week end to begin WAAC training. The contingent included 125 officer candidates and 147 auxiliaries.

Composite Picture

By the Associated Press

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

How would you describe a Waac?

Here is a composite picture of one, based on the personnel records of the first 444 Women's Army Auxiliary Corps officer candidates to report at the Fort Des Moines Training School:

Age, 30; height, 5 feet 4 inches; weight, 132 pounds; complexion, brunet; home, might be in any one of the 48 states, or possibly the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, or Alaska.

The average officer candidate has a college education and is unmarried, although 170 officer candidates here now are married.

Most of the married Waacs have husband also in service, but one is a mother with three sons in service.

The average auxiliary (private) is a high school graduate, and the girls scored an average 119 in the Army general classification test, compared to the soldiers' average score of 100.

Scoring of the officer candidates has not been completed yet.

Censor Writes Mrs. Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

New York

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday in her syndicated column "My Day" that she had received a "stern letter" from the Censorship Board for commenting on the weather.

"The censor has written me a very stern letter about my remarks on the weather, and so from now on I shall not tell you whether it rains or whether the sun shines where I happen to be." She wrote, "I imagine it is permissible to mention whether it is hot or cold, and I can tell you with joy that it was cold enough on Saturday to take a walk in Washington with pleasure."

George A. Carlin, general manager of United Features, which syndicates Mrs. Roosevelt's column, said that he had received a communication last week specifically referring to Mrs. Roosevelt's discussion of "rain and showers" in one of her columns.

Mr. Carlin said he forwarded the censor's letter to Mrs. Roosevelt as a matter of routine.

The censorship code of wartime practices for the press provides that news stories about weather occurrences must be restricted to an area not to exceed 150 miles from the point of publication.

Reply to Fuel Lack: Long Underwear

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 18

Atlantic Seaboard dwellers were warned today to prepare to don the long heavy underwear of their forefathers in order to withstand reduced temperatures in homes, factories, and offices.

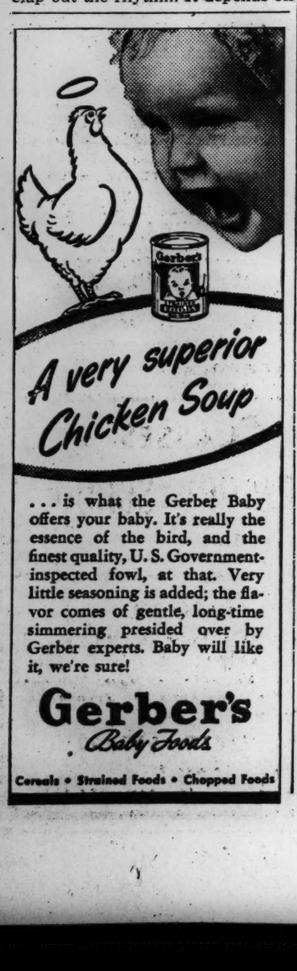
Suggesting that room temperatures would hover around 55 because of the fuel-conservation program, Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health at Yale Medical School, told the American Society of Heating and Ventilating that the old-fashioned winter underclothing would counteract a 5- to 15-degree drop in temperatures.

Experience in England supported that contention, he said, adding that the Government should inquire into the supply of heavy underwear.

Although he stressed the need of fuel conservation, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia told the Society that conservation methods should not be carried too far.

'The East will get an increased flow of fuel oil within the next six weeks, but not enough," he said. "We have tough winters up here."

Mayor La Guardia renewed his plea for a readjustment of a situation whereby the Midwest had sufficient fuel and the East suffered from the lack of it.



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Young People Still in College Show How Students Can Help Further the War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif.

College students who will fight on the war front tomorrow are not ones to mark time but are actively doing their part on the home front today.

Typical are Stanford University students who decided that doing the "usual" was not enough. Concocting a flood of new ideas for aiding the nation's war effort, they have now filed claim on many "firsts" in ways to beat the Axis.

Humorously, Stanford students say Shakespeare inspired their extensive war activities. They explain it this way. Bob Collins of Riverside, California, a senior majoring in English, was studying Shakespeare with difficulty one evening in March when he suddenly realized his classmates were not working as hard as they should to aid the war program. He started jotting down ideas and later presented them to the student body executive committee which promptly, and much to his surprise, appointed the English major to the position of Stanford War Activities Co-ordinator.

Ideas of Stanford students for winning the war then began sprouting about the campus as prolifically as weeds after a spring rain.

Clean Plate Campaign

First came the "Clean Your Plate" campaign. Students in fraternity and dormitory halls pledged to eat eveything on their plates. Realizing that wasted food means wasted war effort, the student put aside finicky food habits and "licked the platters clean." As a result better nutrition for the hard working young people and a conservation of food are being realized.

This was followed by "Car-Less Wednesdays" when students and faculty walk or ride bicycles to class, regardless of the distance. The student paper campaigned for "empty parking lots and crowded sidewalks" and pointed out that the advantages were not only the conservation of gasoline and rubber but increased sociability. When long distances must be covered, a co-operative pooling of cars is arranged; students sign up on lists posted about the campus for trips to surrounding towns.

Of immediate success was "Stamp Day" which is held every Thursday when each student is urged to buy at least one 25-cent War Stamp. During the first Stamp Day, student volunteers sold $505 in War Stamps with 40 per cent of the student body participating. Four weeks later the stamp sales had jumped to nearly $1,500 and 72 per cent of the students contributed.

Eleven Peeps

Following the success of the first Stamp Days, Mrs. E. H. Heller, California State Director of War stamp sales, wrote student leaders. "Stanford is doing an excellent job in buying War Stamps—one of the best jobs of colleges in the country." Each $500 of War Stamps is used to purchase an Army "Peep" and, so far, Stanford students have contributed enough to buy 11 of the midget Army cars.

The students also organized a "Dimes for Diplomas" program. At dinner time each Thursday throughout the campus and during other selected periods dimes are collected from students for a fund which will be used to establish scholarships for Stanford students who enter the service before completing college. Both graduate and undergraduate students will be eligible for the scholarships after the war.

Voluntarily many house groups inaugurated a campus drive to make their war contributions do double duty by helping both the nation's victory effort and their university at the same time. To do this certain dormitories collected enough from students to purchase war bonds which were donated to Stanford. The Student Union is also co-operating in this plan by asking students to take their change in war stamps after the purchase of candy, lunch, or other items. The stamps are then attached to a stamp book at the cashier's desk and when filled the book is converted into a war bond and presented to the university.

Some fraternities are levying all fines in war stamps and one fraternity, Theta Delta Chi, purchased a $1,500 war bond for its house treasury.

Held A Fair

To tap other sources of war contributions, the War Activities volunteers held a "War Fair." Admission to the Fair and all its concessions was 10-cent war stamps. Instead of the usual hot dogs and coke stands, a Victory punch and cake made from sugar substitutes were sold. For 10-cent stamps, students were given the privilege of taking a paint brush and "blacking out" squares on a huge portrait of Hitler. Admission to a taxi dance was also by war stamps.

Stanford's younger generation pledged to drive slower for the duration long before President Roosevelt appealed to the nation to slow down. The students sent a resolution to the Governor of California suggesting that the state speed limit be reduced to 35 miles an hour.

To review Stanford's war effort and to urge even greater sales of war stamps and bonds, the Stanford Daily issued a special 24-page "Victory Edition" with a total circulation of 11,000 copies.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, wired student Editor Harold Shafer, "Your publication is setting an example in patriotic editorial leadership." And rush copies were taken by plane to Chicago where the Victory edition was put on exhibit at the Treasury Department's War Savings Stamp booth at the Industrial Editors' Association Convention.

Salvage Campaign

And the students have not been idle in doing the "usual." The salvage section has collected in less than two months more than three tons of paper, 400 pounds of cardboard, hundreds of old books, clothes, scrap metal, and other waste articles. Stanford also has its own Civilian Defense organization operated by students and faculty because the campus is more than a mile from the city of Palo Alto and covers an extensive area.

Students have also given a great amount of time and hospitality to men in the armed forces through U. S. O. work. Dances and dinners have been held among the house groups and the service men are invited to most of the campus entertainments.

Stanford University is just one example of how the younger generation is setting a model of service which other civilian groups might well follow in America's effort to down the Axis.

Women Plan War Effort Workshop
Out Victory Publication
Thursday's Edition To Depict Stanford War Contributions
Stanford to 'Hoof' to Classes Tomorrow—'Carless Wednesday'
Stanford to Give Dimes Tomorrow
Dimes for Diplomas'
'Car-less' Day Is Big Success
'Let's Lick Our Platters Clean'
Stanford r.

Top—A Stanford University co-ed gives the formal send-off to "Peep I," the first of a series of midget Army cars purchased with each $500 in war stamps raised by the students. Center left—Each week the students at Stanford have been holding a stamp day, when each student is urged to buy at least one 25-cent stamp. The first one netted $500, and not long ago a recent one brought in $1,500 with 72 per cent of the students contributing. Center right—Headlines clipped from the campus daily paper indicate the wartime co-operation of the students. Below—To establish scholarships for their classmates who enter the service before completing college, Stanford students set up a "Dimes for Diplomas" fund to which they contribute a dime each week.

I Work in a Factory

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

Dear Chairman:

Hello again! All of us who gather at the Youth Round Table via this column have some excuse or other for not speaking up as often at meeting lately.

Along with probably many others my excuse is the good one of getting used to a new job, plus overtime hours.

Most of you who write in to this column telling about your jobs do office work or have some other white-collar job. I work in a factory, and find a certain fascination about it. We make glass chemical apparatus and the glass blowers ply their age-old art still, scarcely touched by the machine age.

We are a small concern, numbering only about 30 employees who know each other well and have a personal interest in each other's problems and life outside of work. Many of my co-workers are German-born aliens and one or two are of Italian parentage. Forgetting about our different backgrounds we get along famously, with never a thought about our respective countries being at war.

I've learned a lot from this job, for instance, to stay with any task until it is finished, no matter how monotonous or arduous; and how to get along with fellow workers.

One thing I'm very happy to point out is the high caliber of the workers in our shop, and I believe they are typical of most factory workers. Almost without exception we have had better-than-average educations, our interests sometimes are intellectual (in the realm of good music and books), and we also have a healthy interest in fun and laughter.

One of the nicest things about factory work is: stepping out of the place at closing time, you're free as a breeze with no homework or business worries to carry over and spoil your evening.

You'd find us factory hands normal people, and I also think you'd find us a very nice sort.

It's not so much the work you do, but what you get from it and how you do it that counts.

(Miss) D. S.

A Tuesday Column.

Successful Letter Writing: Delicate Subject of Credit

Fifteenth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The woman's account with the oil company was long overdue! Finally the credit association wrote her a courteous but definite request for payment. At the bottom of their letter they put the words "Answer here." She did: "Thank you very much for your patience with my account. I am enclosing two dollars to apply. P. S. I find that I cannot even spare two dollars at this time."

To avoid that kind of climax, credit managers take every precaution before they approve credit. They open the door wide for those who can comply with the requirements their firms have set, and close it gently and courteously so that those who are not entitled to credit cannot take advantage of the firm.

Takes Ingenuity

It takes ingenuity to handle the different types of accounts

One family was having a hard time financially and a great deal of illness. Through correspondence, the credit manager learned of the condition. As the account was long overdue, he wrote the following letter:

"This letter contains a suggestion for you, a suggestion which we know you will be willing to take into consideration as it concerns your past due account of $5.

"Every time you have a dime in your pocket, take it out and place it in a bottle or some container and say to yourself, 'Hands off, that belongs to the Brown Company.'

"When you have collected ten dimes, just wrap them up and send them back to us in the business reply envelope which we are enclosing.

"This is an easy way to take care of your balance. We understand the situation and we feel that we have offered a valuable solution.

"Thank you very much for your co-operation."

Followed the Suggestion

The family is following the credit manager's recommendation. He reports, "They thanked me very much for the friendly word and said that it was not often they received such letters from business houses."

Occasionally, customers take discounts when they are not entitled to them. Sometimes they overlook the advantage of discount. The credit manager of a large manufacturing concern in Chicago raised the percentage of his returns through using the following form letter:

"Here Is How You Can Make 18 Per Cent on Your Money"

"Your account shows $868.25 that may be discounted up to April 10. You will save $8.68 by getting your check in to us by the 10th.

"Business today must meet unusual burdens and taxes. As a result we must take advantage of every available profit. Thrift must be our constant aim.

"No other business transaction will equal your discount 'profit.' You will want to mail your check today to take advantage of this profit, won't you?"

One firm responded, "After receiving you letter of April 8, we decided to make the 18 per cent on our money and are enclosing check for our account, less 1 per cent discount, $1,024.65. Your letter shows a method of getting the money that should appeal to any business. We are thinking seriously of using form letters to get some of our customers to take advantage of the cash discount."

Credit managers in both the wholesale and retail field in every part of the country report remarkably fine results from showing approval and appreciation toward the customers who pay their bills on time. Here is a letter of commendation:

"If you have already observed the department from which this letter is written, I hope that you have not jumped to the conclusion that it is a request for settlement of an account.

"Very often the credit department spends so much time trying to collect money from slow payers that they let the companies who pay promptly go unnoticed. However, we of the Jones Corporation want you to know that while our relations have been for only a short time we have taken notice that our invoices during this period have been paid promptly.

"It has been a pleasure to do business with you, and we want you to know that we appreciate this very much."

Much Appreciated

The responses were almost touching. "This is the first time we ever had anything like this from a credit man," read one. "Certainly it was good to get a letter from a credit manager acknowledging prompt payment. Your letter means more to us than a gift."

The credit manager, because of the need to handle the sensitive subject of credit, has been at times misunderstood. Actually he tries very hard to grant all of the credit that he can persuade himself is in order. Some organizations call him the Credit "Sales Manager."

With alertness and care, he can, through his letters, be so friendly, clear, and complete in writing to customers, salesmen, and others, that he will win all to the wisdom of sound credit practice.

Look for Number 16 tomorrow in the News Columns.

Through the Editor's Window

To Soldiers—Letters of the Right Sort

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With so many men in the armed forces, every one of us at home ought to be writing to at least one of them, and if we are good at the kind of letters our men need or can succeed in making ourselves so, we should be writing to many. It is a civilian wartime contribution of such value that military authorities have found it important to issue advice on the subject.

But already in this war it is clear that merely writing to a soldier or sailor isn't enough: the letter must be the right sort. The kind of letter that is interesting, encouraging, and helpful sends a man into his difficult job-in-hand with heightened morale and strengthened courage. The other kind is a serious hindrance to our war effort.

It is evidently true that we who are at home need not only to be urged to write regularly to one or more men in the forces, but also to be helped in producing the sorts of letters they should have.

"A soldier may play games in a service club or dance with a 'local girl' and at the same time have a heavy heart because of a letter from home which he carries in his pocket," is pointed out by The Southside Virginia News of Petersburg. In an editorial announcing a prize contest for the best letters written "To a Fighting Man" this vigorous weekly gives several examples of breakdown in morale traced directly to the wrong kind of letters from home.

* * *

A Lieutenant had said, "It's bad enough for a soldier not to get any letters, but it's even worse to get such letters as some of them do." A Captain had spoken of the discouraging letters that had dragged down some of his men. A stalwart soldier was come upon in the woods near a camp sitting alone, sobbing, and had given as cause a letter from home which had in it nothing but self-pity and complaining.

The right kind of letter is far more important than the average person at home can realize writes a veteran of World War I, looking back to his own days at camp and overseas. An article from the New York Times, quoted by The Southside Virginia News, reminds us: "Ill-advised mail is worse than no mail. The home front should be depicted as working hard for victory, bearing necessary sacrifice cheerfully, and not grumbling about inconveniences that will seem trivial when measured against the hardships the soldier is putting up with in the field."

* * *

Wives and sweethearts are also urged to watch thoughtless little remarks like "I went out with So-and-So last night and we had a gorgeous time." A man who is away from home, living through unfamiliar experiences, may not see such events with his usual sense of proportion and may be troubled or made to feel lonely thereby; while a little more thoughtfulness, with perhaps a word such as "How we did talk about you, Bill! Do you remember the fun we three had together last year on the Fourth?" may make all the difference.

The man in the armed forces should have information of four kinds, according to the contest announcement printed by The Southside Virginia News. These are: 1. What the writer thinks of the cause in which the man is fighting; 2. How important is the service which he is rendering; 3. How much his service is appreciated by the writer and others back home, and what home folks are doing to support him; 4. What the writer believes the result will be if the United Nations are victorious—or if our enemies should conquer us.

That sounds like a rather formal set of points to cover in an informal letter to one's brother or friend or even to one unknown personally but adopted as a correspondent. If dealt with formally in each letter, it might result in a series of paragraphs both preachy and dull. But it may surprise you to notice how attention to these four points will give a lift to your informal letters. Even little notes can have some word of appreciation or some bit of hometown news in them that touches upon one of these four points. Personal news, too, can scarcely be presented in a way thoroughly out of tone if the four points are kept in mind for the letter's general atmosphere. Try the four-point measuring stick when next you write to one of the "boys" and see for yourself.

In any case, as the Richmond News-Leader has recently said: "Write the boys, yes, write them often . . . When you write, be cheerful. Instead of telling a boy all the bad news, tell him he is missed, but assure him his friends are pulling for him and working with him. Send him all the interesting news you collect about his friends; enclose a few clippings that will amuse him. Every home-staying American who does this is a morale officer; everyone who writes a demoralizing letter is helping Hitler."

A Tuesday Column

Full of Pictures

Dallas, Texas, public schools tell the story of their aims and achievements in a recently issued 39-page report. One hundred and eight pictures with brief legends "tell something of the what and the how and the why of educational method" in the Dallas schools as Superintendent Julius Dorsey points out. Title of the report is "Young America in Dallas."

School Life

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Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 293,810
1942 volume to date 63,592,617
1941 volume to date 88,024,959

Stocks Generally Higher With Rails Maintaining Lead

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Stocks generally continued to push ahead in today's market with leadership still vested mainly in rails.

Further bullishness over the battle of the Solomons and reports of Russian counter-offensives in the Caucasus was credited with bringing many customers back to the buying side. The picture also was brightened by rising volume, transfers of around 550,000 shares being the largest in five weeks. Sizable blocks of low-quoted issues aided the turnover.

hTe list edged forward at the start, absorbed a little profit taking later and then resumed the advance. While there were scattered losers, gains of fractions to around 2 points dominated the proceedings in the final hour.

Santa Fe went into new high ground since 1938 and peaks for the year were touched by Union Pacific, Atlantic Coast Lines, Erie certificates, United Air Lines, Transcontinental & Western Air, Northwestern Airlines, Consolidated Oil, National Distillers, Greyhound Corp., Paramount Pictures, U. S. Rubber and U. S. Leather "A."

In the curb General Investment Corp. preferred jumped 22 points on a 20-share transaction. Elsewhere support was accorded Creole Petroleum, American Cyanamid, Pennsylvania - Central Airlines, Sherwin Williams and Singer Mfg.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans again were favored over other categories in bond market buying today and near the final hour gains in many of the carriers ranged from fractions to a point or more.

U. S. Governments kept in the background on the stock exchange and over the counter with small changes either way the rule.

The foreign dollar department exhibited steadiness with principal interest in the South American group.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 3¼s '45-43	102.24	102.24	102.24
1 2½s '67-62	100.5	100.5	100.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
71 Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	86¼	85¾	86
57 Alleghany 5s '49 Mod	72⅞	72¾	72¾
5 Alleghany 5s '50 Mod	57	56½	57
9 Alleghany Inc 5s '50	49	47	49
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68¾	68¾
7 Am Int 5½s '49	98½	98½	98½
1 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107¼	107¾	107¾
2 Am T & T 3½s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Am T & T 3s '56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
19 Am Tobacco 3s '62	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102	102	102
2 Ann Arbor 4½s 95	64½	64½	64½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	111	111	111
12 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	28¼	28¼	28¼
11 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82	82	82
48 A C Line clt 4s 52	71⅜	71¼	71¼
93 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜
5 A C Line 5s 45	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	58½	58⅜	58⅜
31 B&O 96 st 3½	27⅞	28¾	28¾
10 B&O 95 st C	33½	33¼	33⅜
26 B&O 2000 st D	29	28½	29
24 B&O 96 st F	29¼	28¾	29¼
102 B&O cv st	25¼	24⅞	25¼
16 B&O 5s 48	57	57	57
25 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49½	48¾	49½
22 B&O SW 50 st	39⅝	39½	39⅝
36 B&O TC 45 59	46	45½	46
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	102⅞	103
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101½	101½	101½
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	99½	99½	99½
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	74¼	74¼	74¼
20 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35⅜	35¼	35¼
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Bos & NY2AillL 4s 55	21	21	21
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Buf R&P 57 st	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	6½	6½	6½
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6	6	6
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	7	7	77
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
71 Can Pac 4½s 60	88	87⅞	88
6 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	25⅛	23½	25⅛
51 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
17 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	71½	17⅜	17½
13 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	58½	58	58
22 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	54½	55
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76½	76¼	76½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 reg	72½	72½	72½
27 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18	18½
83 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
1 ChamionP&P 4¼s 50	104½	104½	104½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102½	102½
116 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	65½	65	65½
7 CB&Q rfg 4s 58	79½	79½	79½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¼	88¼	88¼
15 Chi & E Ill inc 97	28	27¾	28
10 ChiGtWi inc 4½s 2038	36	35¾	36
9 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64¾	64½	64¾
6 Chi I & L 6s 66	8	8	8
4 Chi I & L 6s 47	30½	30½	30½
1 Chi I & L 5s 47	29½	29½	29½
22 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¾	8¾	8¾
101 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
53 CMSP&P rf 4½s 2pd	25	24¼	25
30 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¼	40¾	40¾
48 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39¼	38½	39¼
5 Chi&NW 4½s 36	38¼	38¼	38¼
32 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	31¾	31¼	31¾
17 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	31½	31	31½
8 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	12¾	12¾	13¼
1 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	30½	30½	30½
23 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21	20⅞	21
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	20⅞	21
37 Chi & NW 4s 87	30¾	30¼	30¼
10 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	30½	30½	20½
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	30	30	30
39 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15¾	15⅝	15¾
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A reg	15	15	15
21 CRI & P c 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
32 CRI & P 4s 88	27	26¾	26⅞
23 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	23½	23½	23½
198 CRI&PRfg 4½s 34	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
5 CSL&ANO 5s 51	69½	69¼	69¾
21 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
4 Ch W Ind 4¼s 62	97⅜	96¾	97⅜
1 Childs Co 5s 43	47½	47½	47½
31 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47⅜	46¼	47⅜
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	66	66	66
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77½	77½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	64⅞	64½	64⅞
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 7C	60	60	60
2 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22¼	22½
9 Columbia G 5s o2 May	94⅜	94	94½
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Comwith Ed 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Con Edis 3¼s 66	104	103⅞	104
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103⅜	103⅜
5 Con Rys 4s 56	33½	33½	33½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	90	90	90
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109¼	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Crane 2¾s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	29	29	29
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106½	106½	106½
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57	56⅝	56⅞
10 D & R G 4½s 36	19¼	19¼	19¼
134 D & R G 4s 36	19¼	18⅞	19⅛
135 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1½	1⅜	1⅜
5 D & R G Dest 5s 78	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
2 D Moin & Ft Dg 5s 35ct	5	5	5
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	101	101	101
28 Erie 4½s 2015	50¾	50½	50¾
11 Erie 4s 95	91	90⅝	91
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Fonda J&C 2-4s 82ct	3	3	3
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	89	89	89
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	95⅞	94½	94⅞
47 Gt Nor 4s 46H	94⅝	93⅞	94⅛
35 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74	73¼	74
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
18 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52½	52¼	52½
3 Housatonic 5s 37	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40¾	40½	40¾
30 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44	43⅞	44
15 Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101¼	101½
6 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42	42	42
13 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	47¾	48
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
27 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45	45
23 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¾	44½	44¾
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53½	53½
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¾	48½	48¾
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	44	44
10 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	71½	71	71½
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	23½	23½	23½
24 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19¾	19½	19¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56	18¾	18¼	18¾
12 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	18⅞	18	18⅜
44 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35¼	34½	35⅛
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
35 Int T&T 5s 55	58½	58	58
2 James F&Clea 4s 49	45½	46¼	46½
164 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	51½	51	51½
2 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	50	50	50
5 K C South 5s 50	69½	69	69
3 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
10 Kresge Found 3s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
98 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87	86⅞	86⅞
28 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86¾	86½	86⅝
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	68	68	68
3 Leh Val Term 5s 54	45½	45	45½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	36¾	36¾	36¾
25 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¾	33¼	33½
42 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅜	30¼	30¼
8 Long Isl 1st 4s 49 st	86¼	85¾	85¾
4 Lou & N 4½s 2003	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
5 Louis & N 1st 4s	85½	85½	85½
2 Louis & N 3¾s	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Lou & N So Pt M 4s 52	89¼	89	89¼
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	47¾	48¼	48¼
15 Montgw GB&N 3½s	36¾	36¼	36¼
5 Mil & Nor cn 4¼s 39	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	8	7¾	8
5 MSP & SSM gtd5s 38	14	14	14
7 MSP & SSM cn 4s 38	14	14	14
22 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	36½	35¾	36½
90 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	19¾	18¾	19⅜
29 M-K-T-4½s 78	33¼	31¾	32¼
50 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41	40¾	41
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30¼	30¼	30¼
7 M Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
1 M Pac 5s 65 A	31	31	31
64 M Pac 5s 77 F	31¼	31	31¼
27 M Pac 5s 78 G	31¼	31	31¼
27 M Pac 5s 80 H	31¼	31	31¼
94 M Pac 5s 81 I	31¼	31	31⅜
22 M Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
8 Mon Pa P Sv 4½s60	111¼	111	111
13 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	34⅝	35
21 Mor & Essex 3½s20000	36	35¾	35¾
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	1704¾	104¾
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12 N Eng RR 4s 45	63	62¾	63
10 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
1 N Ori Term 4s 53	77½	77½	77½
20 NO Tex & M 5s 54B	48½	48	48½
16 NO Tex & M 5½s 54	50¾	50¼	50¾
3 NO Tex & Mex 5s 56C	48	48	48
74 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅜	51¾	52⅜
153 NYC 4½s 2013aA	47	46¼	47
43 NYC cn 4s 98	48¼	48¾	49¼
101 NYC 3½s 46	96½	96½	96½
59 NYC cv 3¾s 52	50⅝	50	50¼
3 NYC & HR 3½s 97 reg	67	67¼	67
5 NYC M1 Cen 3½s 98	47½	47½	47½
14 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78¾	77¾	77¾
53 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64	63¾	64
1 NY Chi&StL 3½s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100	100¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
53 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44½	43¾	44½
35 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40½	40½	40½
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	34½	34½	34½
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	34½	34½	34½
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	35	35	35
8 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32⅞	32½	32⅞
10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5¾	5¾	5¾
33 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11⅛	10¾	11
3 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32	32	32
18 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
24 Norf&Sou cv5s 2014	29¾	29½	29¾
10 Nori & W 4s 96	125¼	125	125¼
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
61 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	65⅞	66¼
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047C	53¾	53	55
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55	55	55
30 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	41½	41½
3 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
9 Otis Elev 4½s 62A	100	100	100
1 Pac G & E 3⅞s 66	109½	109½	109½
2 Pac G & E 4s 64	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
5 Pad & Hil 4½s 55	105	105	105
5 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106	105⅞	106
10 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101	101¼
10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¾	97¼	97¼
6 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97	96¾	96¾
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	86½	86½	86½
1 Peo C&C Chi Ss 47	111½	111½	111½
2 Peoria & Rast 4s 60	40½	40¼	40½
17 Pere Marq 5s 56	70½	70	70½
24 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¼	60¾	61¼
7 Pere Marq 4s 56	62½	62	62½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108¾	108½	108¾
2 Phila Elec 3½s 61	97½	97⅜	97⅜
10 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29¾	29½	29⅝
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2½	2½	2½
9 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101	101	101
4 PCC & St L 4½s 77	106	106	106
4 PCC & St L 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pitt & WVt 4½s 99B	57½	57½	57½
1 Pitt&WVt 4½s 60C	57½	57½	57½
9 Portl Gen E 4s 60	84	83¾	84
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	77½	77½	77½
2 Republic Steel 4¼s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Rio Gr Wst 1st 4s39	58¼	55⅞	55¾
31 Rio Gr W 4s 49	21½	21½	21½
10 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	14½	14½	14½
7 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74¾	74¾	74¾
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	89⅝	89½	89⅝
109 St L SF 5s 50 B	17¼	17⅜	17¼
173 St L S F 4½s 78	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
23 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
156 St L S F 4s 50 A	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	15	14⅞	15
1 St L SW 5s 50	50¼	49¾	50¼
27 St LSW rfg 5s 90	27	26½	27
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79½	79½	79½
1 StP&KC ShL4½s41	10½	10½	10½
32 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10¾	9¾	10
14 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9¾	9	9¼
59 Sea A L 4s 50 st	18¼	18	18½
59 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8½	8½	8¾
10 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	7½	7½	7½
21 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
12 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97½	97⅝
6 Silesian-Am 7s 41	31	31	30¾
5 Socony-Vac 3s 64	108¾	108¾	108¾
22 Sou Pac 4½s 88	53⅝	53½	53⅝
49 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅞	52¾	52⅞
66 Sou Pac 4s 69	53⅝	53½	53⅝
56 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68¾	68¾	68¾
42 So Pac clt 4s 49	64½	64	64½
46 So Pac 3¾s 46	91	90⅜	90¾
91 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	54⅝	55
10 So Pac 4s 1960	84¼	83⅝	84
10 South Ry 6½s 56	89½	89¼	89½
2 South Ry cen 6s 56	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
29 South Ry gen 4s 56	63¾	62⅝	63¾
7 South Ry Mem 5s 96	79	78½	80
3 S W Bell Tel 3¼s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
13 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108½	108½	108½
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105½
34 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65	64¾	65
27 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	65	64¾	65
10 Third Ave 5s 37	100	100	100
10 Third Ave 4s 60	17¾	17⅛	17¼
11 Third Ave 4s 60	17¾	17½	17¾
11 Third Ave 4s 60	57¾	57¼	57¼
5 Tin Pac 3¾s 80	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Tin Pac 3¼s 71	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Tin Cir-Wh Strs 5s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 Utah P & T 5s '44	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Wabash 4s '81	94¾	94¾	94¾
50 Wabash 4½s '91	97¼	97¼	97¼
140 Wabash 4s '81	39¼	38½	39
25 Wabash 4s '71	70¾	70¼	70½
2 Warner Bros 6s '48	102	102	102
2 Warner Bros 6s '41	100	100	100
19 Warner Bros 6s '41	100	100	100
1 West Pen P 3¾s '66	111¼	111¼	111¼
21 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	43⅜	43½
8 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
2 Wertch T 3½s '67	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Westn Md 4½s '77A	94¼	94¼	94¼
49 Westn Pac 5s '67	93¾	93¾	93¾
37 Westn Pac 5s '68 asd	93¾	93¼	93¾
4 Western Un 5s '51	93¾	93¾	93¾
22 Western Un 5s '60	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Wilson & Co 4½s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
17 Wis Cen 4s '60	45¾	45¼	45¾
7 Wis Cen 4s 2d '36	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '66	109¼	109½	109½

Foreign Bonds

4 Aer M Rt Col 8s 46	39¼	38½	39¼
2 Argentine 4s 79 Feb	73½	73¼	73½
7 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74	73¾	74
2 Brazil 8s 55	33	33	33
1 Brazil C Rv El 7s 57	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 Buen A 4¾s 77	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Canada 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Canada 2¾s 44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
13 Chile Mtge 6¾s 61	16	16	16
10 Chile Mt Mc 6½s	16	16	16
10 Chile Mt Mc 6s 61asd	16	16	16
36 Chile Te 4½ asd	17¾	17¼	17
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	17¼	17	17
13 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	17⅜	16¾	16⅞
24 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	17	17	17
4 Chile 6s 62 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
175 Chile 6s 63 asd	17¼	17	17¼
1 Chilean Mtge 7s 60asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Colomb 5s 70	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	27	27	27
6 Costa Rica 7s 51	19¼	19¼	19¼
76 Cuba 4½s 77	77	77	77
1 Pi Sel-Acr 8s 42-52	14½	14½	14½
10 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16	16	16
5 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16	16	16
1 N Pow Wales 8s 57	90	90	90
20 Panama 3½s 94A st	64½	64½	64½
2 Parnambuco 7s 47	13½	13½	13½
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13½	13½	13½
8 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	17½	17½	17½
3 Sao Paulo 8s 36-56	20	20	20
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	63½	63½	63½

Bond sales (in dollars): total today, 6,035,000; previous day, 8,005,000; week ago, 3,787,000; year ago, 4,807,000; two years ago, 2,822,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,307,419,800; year ago, 1,371,917,825; two years ago, 992,266,025.

wd—With declaration. XIN—Ex-Interest. CT—Certificates.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
Acme Stl (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 12
Adams Ex .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	
Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 15
Addressog ¾e	9	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	6	33	32¾	33	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau	30	⅛	2	2⅛	
Alleghany Cp	1	¼	¼	¼	A g 17
Alleg pf xw	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Alld'gpf$30ww	32	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf		12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Alleg LS1.20e	6	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Allen Ind (1g)	1	4	4	4	
Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	+ ⅞
Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
Allied Mill (2)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ½
Allied St .45e	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	A'g 15
Allis-C M 3½e	14	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ½
Alpha P C 3¼e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
Amal L pf 3½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
Amerada Pet 2	2	57	55¾	56¾	A'g 17
Am A Ch 1.20	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Am Arpi 12½g	12	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅜
Am B N (.40e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 14
Am Br Sh .60e	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & R	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Am Can 2¾e	1	68	67	67¾	+1¼
Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	+ ¾
AmCar&Fdy	10	25	24½	25	+ ⅝
Am C F pf 3½g	5	59½	58¾	59½	+ ⅞
Am Ch&C 1e	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107

Commerce and Finance

Auto Industry Making War Goods at Rate of $5,000,000,000 Year

Business and Industry

Barkley Views Sales, Freight Taxes Unlikely

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Senator Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky expressed doubt today that the Senate would include a sales tax in the new revenue bill.

Further, he told reporters in discussing the big revenue measure, he believes the 5 per cent freight excise tax is "out."

"I don't know anybody who is for it," the majority leader said.

Officials of the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board have opposed the freight levy, contending it would raise the price of vital war goods. Treasury officials have estimated the tax would bring in $161,000,000 a year.

Senator Barkley declared it was by no means certain that the bill, as finally agreed upon, would be larger than the measure which passed the House. That version was estimated to yield $6,271,000,000 additional taxes on a full year's basis, bringing total federal revenues to about $23,000,000,000 annually.

Deduction of the freight tax would leave the bill nearly $,500,000,000 short of the Treasury's estimate of minimum revenue needs.

"We can tell a lot more about how the bill will shape up after the committee considers it in executive sessions next week," Senator Barkley said.

That was also the attitude of Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Finance Committee. Senator George has said repeatedly he does not believe the Treasury's income figure can be met without going to some new form of tax, but he never has specified the sales tax, endorsed by a number of important business groups.

"It's not the only one and I don't know if it is the best one," the chairman said.

Pointing out that the Federal Government is now the largest purchaser in the nation, he commented that net income from the tax would be greatly reduced as compared with the yield that could be expected in normal times. A retail sales tax would present difficult enforcement problems, he said, due to the shortage of trained personnel.

Senator Barkley said he saw "very interesting possibilities" in a proposal by Beardsley Ruml of New York for a "daylight savings" plan of collecting income taxes by withholding them at the source for the current calendar year, and simply disregarding taxes due for the previous year.

Senator George likewise said he saw some virtues in the Ruml plan, and indicated it would be studied closely by the committee next week.

Misrepresentation In Debt Collectors' Cards Sale Charged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has announced issuance of complaints accusing four men of participation in the sale of collection agency cards designed to obtain the location and employment of debtors by "falsely indicating that they are used by branches of the United States Government."

The respondents' given 20 days to answer the complaints, were Michael Lipman and Jack Silverstein, San Francisco; Leo Greenberg, Los Angeles, and William E. Spicer, Washington.

Mr. Lipman, Mr. Silverstein and Mr. Greenberg, the commission charged, sold the cards to collection agencies, merchants and others, for use in obtaining information concerning debtors. The cards were sent to the debtor's last-known address or to anyone thought to have information concerning him, the complaints claimed, with instructions to return them with the debtor's present address to "Chief Statistician, Bond Building, Washington."

Mr. Spicer would then relay the information to the other three who would forward it to purchasers of the cards, the commission said.

Requests for debtors' addresses, the commission added, were printed on cards bearing such headings as "Bureau of Research, Employment Division, Washington, D. C.," and instructed informants that "all answers must be correct and be returned within a period of five days."

Their use of the cards, the complaints charged, "falsely represent and place in the hands of their customers a means of falsely representing to the customers' debtors that the request for information comes from an agency or branch of the Government of the United States."

Donations of Old Furs Sought for Seamen's Vests

NEW YORK (AP)—Appeal has gone out to the public for donations of enough old or discarded furs to make 50,000 fur vests for American merchant seamen.

Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, advised member department stores to contact customers directly or through newspaper advertisements.

The drive is being conducted by the fur vest project of the War Emergency Board of the fur industry. Nearly 5,000 workers in the industry have pledged 10 hours of their free time in manufacturing the vests.

"Here is a splendid patriotic project for which we bespeak your co-operation," Mr. Hahn told member stores. "The fall will soon be upon us and a vest out of someone's old jacket may save some sailor's life."

Take New Posts

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. announces the appointment of (above) R. E. Powers, of Chicago, as Pacific Coast district manager of its manufacturing and repair department. Mr. Powers has been manager of the company's northwestern district office at Chicago. (Below) G. P. Longabaugh has been named by Westinghouse to co-ordinate and direct manufacturing engineering activities.

United Air Lines Traffic Sets Record; Net Rises Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Record volume of passenger, mail and express traffic in the second quarter of this year was reported by United Air Lines.

W. A. Patterson, President, said that while United's sales of planes to the Government had resulted in a 25 per cent cut in scheduled mileage, changes in service and greater utilization of equipment held the actual decline in seat-miles to a smaller figure.

The air line reported net income of $739,297 for the three months ended June 30, equal to 49.3 cents a capital share, compared with $451,956 or 30.1 cents a share in the second quarter of 1941.

The company did not include book profit from sale of planes in net income but carried it in a special account. Cash received was deposited in an equipment replacement fund.

Mr. Patterson's report said United had been operating extensive cargo transportation services for the Army Air forces since April. Shipments, measured in pound-miles, were up 146.2 per cent compared with the 1941 second quarter and mail pound-miles rose 62.7 per cent.

Committee for Air Transport Personnel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has appointed a committee to aid in providing the growing personnel requirements in air transport.

Known as the Air Transport Manpower Committee, it was appointed at the request of Otto S. Beyer, director of the ODT's division of transport personnel and a member of the War Manpower Commission. The committee will meet in the near future to survey the present and probable future personnel needs. The U. S. Employment Service, the Air Transport Command and the Manpower Training Division will co-operate with the committee.

Colonel Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, is chairman of the committee. Other members include Robert McCraith, director of the association's personnel relations, S. J. Solomon, president of Northeast Airlines and director of the air transport training program.

S. Carolina Mills Boost Purchases of Raw Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Cotton mills of South Carolina and nearby states in the textile belt increased their purchases of raw cotton during recent weeks as a result of Army orders for 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 yards of print cloth and combed broadcloth, says an announcement by the Department of Agriculture released here.

Coincidental with the announcement of this agency of its 1942 cotton loan program, based on 85 per cent of parity as of Aug. 1, came the department's cotton market review activity by manufacturers in laying up stocks of raw materials.

Auto Industry Seen Able To Raise Output

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP)—Alvan Macauley, President of the Automotive Council for War Production, said today that the automotive industry was grinding out the weapons of war at the rate of $5,000,000,000 worth a year, exceeding its peak peacetime pace by more than 20 per cent.

Assuming necessary materials are available, he added, the industry ultimately will be operating on a $12,000,000,000-a-year basis.

"This," Mr. Macauley said, "is comparable to producing 15,000,000 passenger cars and commercial vehicles, or nearly three times the industry's annual output in its best peacetime years."

Mr. Macauley, who is chairman of the board of the Packard Motor Car Company, said the automotive industry's daily production of $13,600,000 worth of tanks, trucks and guns was rising steadily.

"Before the end of this year," he declared, "monthly shipments are scheduled to be running at an annual rate of upwards of $8,000,000,000. There is steady and growing conviction that what we have produced to date is an indication that we can produce infinitely more. But no man in this industry will be satisfied with the industry's production peaks—no matter how high—so long as our fighting forces and those of our allies need one more gun, one more tank, one more engine."

Mr. Macauley cited figures on month-by-month production to support his statement that production has been more than doubled since Pearl Harbor. Deliveries in January, he said, totaled $172,734,000—representing an annual rate of $2,072,808,000—compared with July deliveries of $413,712,000, or at a rate of $4,964,544,000 a year.

"The fact that our industry could achieve such volume in six months should be good news to the nation," he asserted. "Today's productive levels are far higher than either our own or the Government's experts believed possible six months ago."

Taxes Seen Cutting Utility Earnings Below Slump Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Revenues of the electric light and power industry will continue at record levels for the duration of the armament program, according to the survey of the electric gas and traction industries released by Standard & Poor's this week.

Operating costs should be fairly well controlled, permitting well maintained net before taxes. However, the prospective sharp increases in federal income taxes will cut final earnings well under the lowest level witnessed during the depression of the 1930's.

Natural gas profits will be similarly affected by higher federal taxes, while manufactured gas companies will, in addition, suffer from increased costs. On the other hand, traction companies should continue to do exceptionally well as long as private automobile use is curtailed.

Effects of Tax

The 45 per cent-90 per cent rates contained in the tax bill passed by the House would reduce earnings of the industry by 27 per cent from 1941 levels. Nevertheless, these proposed taxes are by no means as severe as those recommended by the Treasury Department which, with their heavier normal and surtax rates, would cut earnings of the industry by an estimated 38 per cent.

Obviously, it is not feasible, at this time, to predict the final terms of the 1942 Revenue Act. It may be that the final tax bill will be less onerous than either of the above tax proposals. There is a chance that the 40 per cent normal tax and surtax and the 94 per cent excess profits tax, long considered in the House Committee, may be eventually adopted. These rates would reduce net income of the industry by an estimated 20 per cent. Since the majority of utility companies were not subject to heavy excess profits taxes in 1941, the industry will be primarily concerned with any changes in the normal and surtax rates.

No matter what tax rates are finally adopted, it is clear that the financial burden of the war has utterly destroyed the old conception of the power and light industry as a relatively stable earnings producer, shielded as a regulated monopoly from wide profit fluctuations.

The adverse effects of heavier federal taxes actually mark only the acceleration of a trend in evidence over the past decade. Net income before all taxes of companies representing over 75 per cent of the industry rose by more than 21 per cent from 1931 through 1941. However, after taxes, net income of these companies declined almost 40 per cent subsequent to 1931. (Although there is no segregation of state and federal taxes available for the earlier years, it is clear that most of the increased levies were due to heavier federal income taxes.)

Rate Increases Seen

The possibility that the electric industry might be able to lighten the burden of heavy new taxes by passing a portion of them on to consumers in the form of higher rates is most unpromising. Rate increases would be politically unpopular, even though the rise in consumer purchasing power would facilitate their absorption. Furthermore, the OPA, as a step in its anti-inflation program, is opposing rate increases.

To be of material benefit, rate increases would have to be of substantial proportions. For example, a company in the excess profits tax bracket (with a tax rate of 90 per cent) would have to collect $10 in higher rates to obtain $1 of additional net income. Even with a normal income and surtax of 45 per cent, nearly $2 in additional revenues would be necessary to add $1 to net income. Thus, the extent of the necessary rate increases, and the consequent disruption of customer relations, would be out of all proportion to the benefit of profits.

Strictly from the operating standpoint, the electric power industry is doing extremely well, with kilowatt hour sales continuing in record high ground. Power output is still around 10 per cent above year-earlier levels although the rate of gain is narrowing.

Revenue Outlook

Revenue gains for the year will be much smaller than increases in sales because most of the larger power output is going to low-rate industrial consumers. Gains in high-rate residential and commercial consumption are restricted by the lack of new appliances and by dimouts in coastal areas. On balance, it is reasonable to expect that revenues for the year will rise by about 4 per cent, or around one half the rate of gain shown in 1941.

A fair degree of cost control has been maintained thus far and will be continued if federal price ceilings are successful. Wages, for the most part, have not risen materially, although there may be upward adjustments in line with the WLB's policy of compensating for a 15 per cent rise in living costs from January, 1941, to May, 1942. However, since wages consume only about 15 per cent of gross, a modest increase would not be burdensome, since a good portion of it would come out of taxes.

East Coast companies, normally receiving fuel by ocean routes, are experiencing the higher costs of rail coal; increased war risk insurance rates. However, a portion of these added costs can be passed on to customers, principally industrial, under contract clauses. From present indications, the industry's earnings before federal taxes this year will approximate the peak level of 1941.

Holding company earning power will be much more adversely affected by the increase in taxes than will that of operating companies, because the leverage factor in the holding company structure greatly accentuates declines in earnings. The proposal to permit consolidated returns for normal income taxes as well as for excess profits taxes (on which consolidated returns have always been permitted) would benefit holding companies with heavy parent debt.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved slightly upward last week on the usual small volume, despite further unfavorable business and war news. Chrysler cut the dividend to 75 cents from the previous dollar and from $1.50 last September, and reported only $2.02 per share for the first half against $4.82 for the same 1941 period. And the news continued bad from Russia and India.

Market strength may have been helped by American and Australian gains in the Solomon Islands. Three groups were strong for which the recent news has been unfavorable—oils, shipping, and rubbers. Mixed effect of the war was shown by the improved position of movie and bus shares on the one hand, while International Paper reported first half earnings down 31 per cent.

High spot of civilian business news was OPA announcement that effective September 15 it would change the basis of General Max price ceiling regulations. Presumably the alternate price plan will be based on replacement costs plus 1941 mark-up. The change was foreshadowed about a month ago with the raising of canners' maximums. Many items had been dropped by low margin distributors and retained only by those customarily charging high mark-ups. Between 300 and 500 grocery items for instance were estimated as so affected by the "buyers' strike" and trade picked up smartly last week.

Labor Developments

A chain of probable labor and wage developments appears in sight which may eventually make the Manpower Commission the most newsworthy government labor agency, eclipsing War Labor Board as WLB has eclipsed the NLRB. Copper miners are leaving the mines for war plants and shipyards, and the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelters' Union wants more money even beyond WLB's Little-Steel wage-increase formula, as the alleged only means of holding the men. This upward "stabilization" principle has wide implications and until the issue is settled apparently the Manpower-mobilization bill is to be put off—perhaps until after elections. Meantime WPB, WLB, OPA, War Manpower Commission and Army Service of Supply are consulting on how to increase copper and other non-ferrous output.

One idea is to shut down the 300 largest gold and silver mines. Another is to use U. S. Employment Service to recruit copper miners. Another is for the Army to ban "raiding" of the mines for men for base construction work. Another is for OPA to permit price increases to take care of copper wage increases.

Small Steel Mills Hit

Navy seizue of the General Cable plant indicates the difculties. A thousand electrical workers struck against a WLB decision. In World War I the solution in the Smith & Wesson case was the threat that the men would lose their draft deferment and be blacklisted from other war plants. This war's different technique hits hardest the employer, an innocent bystander in such cases.

Small steel-mill charges before the Truman Committee that the big companies had starved them of ingots seemed natural enough. Not integrated, the little mills buy ingots and roll them. The country's rolling mill capacity exceeds its capacity to make ingots. Ingot-makers send where they are told by Washington to send. As for choking little fellows they failed to prevent National and Inland from growing big in recent years.

Due to scrap shortage, more Lake ore carriers are to be commissioned to increase the 1943 movement over the 1942 record. That also means more ice-breakers.

Sugar imports have slowed in recent weeks. None is coming from Puerto Rico, which incidentally faces severe shortage of food, most of which normally comes by ship from the United States . . . Of the 65,000 tons of tin to be used in the United States this year 15,000 is expected from the new Laredo, Texas, smelter, 9,000 from the Congo and 40,000 from stockpile and de-tinning. Laredo capacity expansion is held up for lack of Bolivian ore.

Washington keeps busy on the problem of fuel oil for the Northeast next winter. FHA will make loans for conversion to coal. WPB will exempt conversion work from its limits on construction expenditure for repair and maintenance. The Army will pool and speed its tank car operations. ODT officials talked last week with rail and oil men in Chicago about more concentration of tank-car movements in solid trains. Officials in Washington studied the Glenn Martin collapsible synthetic rubber cylinders for box-car movement of oil.

Rationing Problems

If OPA elects to ration fuel oil it has a tough problem. It can't, obviously, be done per capita; a Maine fisherman needs more than a Boston apartment-house dweller. Nor is a per cent of last year's use a very satisfactory yard stick.

Over-the-counter security dealers don't like SEC's plan for a minimum capital requirement for NASD membership; at least the little fellows don't. And there are still difficulties in SEC's new full-disclosure requirement for over-the-counter . . . The 24,200 shares of ATB from the Harriet Arnold estate went out the window. This is good news for estate trustees . . . It looks as though the H.R. 7123, virtually the same as the old Chandler Act for voluntary rail reorganization, will go through Congress easily.

The life insurance companies are between the devil and the deep blue sea as to war risk clauses. Competition is driving the price down to the safety margin. If they agree to hold the price of such clauses up (to protect existing policy-holders against becoming the unwitting ultimate underwriters of poor bargains with policy-holders-to-be) they invite Thurman-Arnold-trouble. If they don't, they risk trouble with conservative state insurance commissioners like Louis Pink . . . Some of these state commissioners, incidentally, including Massachusetts' Frank Harrington, are threatening to cross up the war damage insurance program with troublesome local regulations.

Crude Oil Output Declines in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 73,290 barrels to 3,923,865 for the week ended Aug. 15, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production was down 100,350 to 1,383,750; East Texas, 59,700 to 360,300; Illinois 25,465 to 253,965; Oklahoma, 12,205 to 376,750, and Eastern fields 9,995 to 92,600.

Kansas attained an all-time production high by increasing 34,500 to 290,750. California increased 26,000 to 735,750 and New Mexico 9,680 to 98,130.

Uniform Method for Sugar Stocks of New Dealers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced a uniform method of establishing authorized sugar inventories for wholesale and retail business which have opened up since rationing began last April 28.

A new retailer will be allowed an initial inventory of one pound of sugar for each $1 of gross sales he estimates will be made during the first week of his operations. His estimated gross sales must include all commodities, including meats, groceries, fruits and vegetables.

For a new wholesaler, the permitted inventory will be the customary minimum shipping unit in which sugar is delivered to wholesalers in his territory, plus the amount of sugar the wholesaler himself estimates he will sell during the first two calendar weeks he is in business.

OPA Studies 'Leveling' Of Meat Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Adjustment of meat price ceilings by zones, in order to relieve shortages in areas where the ceilings are low, is under consideration by the Office of Price Administration, a spokesman said today.

Some method of "leveling" prices would help, OPA felt, to correct the present maldistribution and assure that packers deliver a normal proportion of their output to every area instead of favoring those cities where ceilings are highest.

Price Adjustment

The spokesman, who did not wish to be named, said the proposed zone adjustment might mean a lowering of prices in some areas as well as a ceiling increase in others, since OPA will attempt to preserve the existing ceiling average. Prices now vary as much as 3 cents a pound from city to city.

Wilbur La Roe, Jr., counsel for an emergency conference of meat packers, issued a statement saying:

"The Department of Agriculture tells only a half truth when it says that the shortage of meat is due to increased exports to the armed forces and to our allies. A considerable part of the shortage is attributable to an extremely unfair government price policy under which prices are fixed on meat products but not on live animals, causing slaughtering and packing to be conducted at heavy loss.

"Several plants have closed down and others are curtailing operation, simply because our government will not fix prices on farm products. The Price Administrator (Leon Henderson) has requested Secretary Claude Wickard to do so but he refuses. The meat shortage will become more acute unless Mr. Henderson and Mr. Wickard can get together."

New England has been mentioned as a low-ceiling area, with resultant shortages in butcher shops, while New York City, with higher prices, has so far had little difficulty.

For areas in the lower price brackets a new pricing formula might be offered in lieu of the existing ceilings under which beef and veal packers' prices are frozen at March levels, pork at February levels and lamb at July quotations.

Distribution Problem

Equitable distribution of meats was a major item on the agenda of the Foods Requirements Committee headed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, scheduled to meet later in the day.

There was indication that a meat allocation order was in preparation by the War Production Board and might be discussed at the committee session.

Such an order would require packers to make shipments to all areas as in the past.

The suggestion made yesterday in Chicago by Roy F. Hendrickson, head of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, that "meatless days" or meat rationing might be necessary in view of the present shortage, brought from OPA rationing spokesmen their familiar answer: "We have no plans to ration meat and cannot do so unless ordered by WPB."

B. & O. Shows Higher Loading Per Car

BALTIMORE (AP) — Increased loading per freight car and train, and increased car miles per day were reported by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the first six months of 1942.

The road said revenue ton miles were 14,106,000,000 compared with 9,985,000,000 for the first half of 1941, an increase of 41.3 per cent. Freight train miles, however, increased only 30.5 per cent, or 13,782,000 against 10,563,000 in the first half last year.

Average tons per loaded car increased from 31.1 to 33.6 for the same period of 1942, while average revenue tons per train advanced from 945 in 1941 to 1,024 in six months this year.

Average car miles per day increased from 39.9 for January, 1942, to 47.2 in June, highest for any month on record.

Steel Plates Output Soars First 6 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of steel plates, raw material for ships and armament, in the first half of this year equalled 80 per cent of total plate output for all of 1941, the American Iron and Steel Institute said.

It said a record-breaking total of 5,174,000 tons of plates was made, exceeding by a wide margin the output of any other single class of steel products.

Total output of steel products in the first six months of 1942 was 32,684,000 tons, the institute said, five per cent above the total for the first half of last year. Heavy products manufacture made the greatest advance.

The increases were at the expense of light products, such as sheet steel like that used in automobile bodies, which dropped 28 per cent compared with the 1941 period and strip steel, down 20 per cent.

Alleghany Corp. Gains

CLEVELAND (AP) — Alleghany Corp., top holding company of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway System, reported $482,796 net profit for 1942's first six months, against $400,156 the same period last year. The profit is after taxes and did not include $162,847 realized from buying Alleghany bonds on the open market at less than book value.

G. M. Executive

James H. Davis

Appointed special assistant to E. F. Johnson, vice-president of General Motors in charge of the Dayton divisions and the Eastern Aircraft division. Mr. Davis has been general manager of the Moraine Products Division since 1924. He will remain in Dayton, working in a liaison capacity between that community and Mr. Johnson's office in Detroit.

Hourly Earnings Up 1.1 P. C. in June; 13.7 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—Workers in manufacturing industries earned an average of 84 cents an hour in June, a gain of 1.1 per cent over the preceding month and 13.7 per cent over June of last year, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported.

The higher earnings reflected not only wage increases, Secretary Perkins said, but overtime premiums together with expansion of employment in industries where high rates are paid and decreased employment in a number of industries with relatively low wage scales.

In the durable goods group of manufacturing, average hourly earning increased 1.1 per cent over the preceding month, and 13.6 per cent over the year to reach a level of 93.3 cents in June. The level for non-durable goods workers (72.7 cents) was 0.7 per cent higher than in May and 11.9 per cent above June of last year.

The weekly pay envelope of workers in all manufacturing industries averaged $37.99. This represented a gain of 1.3 per cent over May and 19.4 per cent over June of last year, reflecting the gains in average weekly hours and hourly earnings.

The average hours worked per week were 42.6 for all manufacturing, a gain of 3.7 per cent over the year.

Materials Shortage Causing Decline In Machine Tool Output

NEW YORK (AP)—The "American Machinist" said that shortage of materials, principally steel, had resulted in a considerable decline in machine tool production this month.

"It is not possible," said the article, "to forecast accurately how much the drop will be but it may amount to as much as 15 per cent."

It would be the first sizable decrease in output since machine tool operations began to soar at the start of the war in Europe, the publication added.

Pointing out that many machine tool builders depended upon steel warehouses for their metal and that a number of the warehouses were pretty well cleaned out at the moment, the publication said:

"The machine tool industry is attempting to secure higher materials ratings for orders now in the A-1-A class, and in this effort it may be successful.

"One of the difficulties has been that military and naval officials and other war authorities think largely in terms of end products, such as guns and planes and tanks, sometimes overlooking the fact that it takes machine tools to produce war weapons."

No. American Plans Stock Dividend

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The North American Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposal to distribute as a dividend an aggregate of $4,100,000 of Detroit Edison Company capital stock.

The dividend, similar to previous payments, is a further step in compliance with an SEC order directing North American to dispose of its interest in Detroit Edison.

The distribution rate will be one share of Detroit Edison stock on each 50 shares of North American common. No certificates will be issued for fraction shares, but cash will be paid at a rate of one-fiftieth of a Detroit Edison share. North American estimated it would distribute not more than 155,000 Detroit Edison shares and pay cash of $325,000.

Middle West Corp.

CHICAGO (AP) — The Middle West Corporation and subsidiaries, public utility system, reported consolidated net income of $464,574, equal to 14 cents a common share, in the three months ended June 30. This compared with consolidated net income of $657,201 or 20 cents a common share in the same 1941 period.

Roads Doing Efficient Job In War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The herculean performance of America's railroads in the present war, and the vast mobilization of American manpower, were both headlined here today in the disclosure by Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, of the War Department's Office of Supply, that the rail lines have carried 5,250,000 troops—not including men on furlough—in the first six months of 1942, or as many soldiers as were transported in the first 15 months of World War I.

Colonel Ginsburgh also revealed that freight trains were delivering 2,500 to 3,000 carloads of export goods daily to seaports for transportation abroad, while another 6,000 carloads a day were being delivered to various armed camps and construction jobs inside the United States.

Freight volume this year is 40 per cent above the same period of 1941 and passenger traffic is up 50 per cent, according to Colonel Ginsburgh, yet the railroads are handling this bigger business with 20,000 fewer locomotives and 500,000 fewer freight cars than in 1917-'18. New packaging methods and improved warehousing and handling, however, are conserving valuable freight car space and speeding railroad operations.

Declaring that the railroads had broken all efficiency and performance records since Jan. 1, 1942, Colonel Ginsburgh appealed to delegates at the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen, meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday, to stay on their jobs as long as possible.

"One way to avenge," he said, "is to stay on the job, helping the Army to transport troops and supplies. That means sticking to your post, taking only as much time off as is needed for recuperative relaxation until the war is won."

Agency to Mobilize Technical Personnel, Facilities Proposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—A special agency to mobilize all technical personnel, patents, secret processes and research facilities was proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, member of the Truman defense investigating committee.

The measure would authorize an "office of technological mobilization" to "draft all such personnel and facilities failing to submit or to accept plans for immediate conversion of their efforts" to essential war work.

Personnel would be required to sever all private business connections and would receive prevailing rates of compensation from the Government.

Senator Kilgore listed as a few of the considerations prompting the measure "the exposé of patent cartels by the Truman and patents committees, and the widespread lack of confidence in dollar-a-year men."

Iron, Steel Scrap Piles Shrink to 2 To 3 Weeks' Supply

NEW YORK (AP) — Steel mill scrap iron and steel piles have shrunk to a bare two to three weeks supply compared with enough for more than six weeks operations at the beginning of 1941, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

The institute estimated scrap piles on July 1 totaled 2,429,000 tons against 3,934,000 tons on Jan. 1, 1941.

"The shrinkage since then has put the steel industry on a hand-to-mouth basis insofar as scrap is concerned," the institute commented, "and has prevented steel production from reaching full capacity."

By using a greater-than-normal proportion of pig iron in steel making, however, the institute added, steel producers have been able to produce more of the vital material in the first half of this year than in any other six-month period on record.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug.	19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Union Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept.	15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug.	20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept.	15

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¼	8½
American Barge Line Co	7⅞	9¼
American Hardware Co	21½	23½
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3⅝	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Combpany pf	64¼	..
Appleton Company	27½	30¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3⅜
Arlington Mills	38¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	38¾	26¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin 5 pf	56¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	1	1½
Brown Co pf	17¾	20½
Campbell, S Co Inc	4¼	5½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27½	30¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12½	14¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13¾	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20	22¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	24¾
Draper Corporation	59	63
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13¼	15½
Eastern Corporation	3½	4½
Eastern Corporation pf	15½	17¾
Exolon Co	8⅝	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¾	45
Fruit of the Loom	8⅝	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	11¼	13
General Machinery	25½	28
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10½	11¾
Goodall Worsted Company	17	20
Graton & Knight Co	6¾	7⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83⅝	88
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	27¼	29¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	48¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	12	15
Harrington and Richardson	2⅞	3⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	7½	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅜	8⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅜	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25⅞
Hooker Electro Chem	20¼	22½
International Machine Tool	7⅝	8¾
Keith George E Co	13⅜	..
Kendall Company	6⅜	8⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅜	14 15½
Landers Frary & Clark	26¼	28½
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¼	21¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates		92
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44⅜	48
Merck & Co	28½	29¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109	114
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¼	76¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	16½	19½
Millers Falls Company	8	9¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4⅜
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	45¾	51
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15⅝	17⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49¼	51
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15¾	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅝	6⅞
National Shirt Shops	6¼	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43¼	47
Newmarket Manufac Co	38	41¼
Nicholson File Company	29¼	32
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Ohio Finance	11⅝	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¼	32¼
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	95½	100
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor &W	25⅞	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	63¾	..
Quisset Mill	35	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅞	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅛	22⅛
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	23¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅞	25⅜
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	41¼	43¾
Tampax Inc	2⅜	3⅛
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3⅜
United Elastic Corp	8⅜	9⅞
US Envelope Company	45¾	49½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	31¼	104½
*Valley Mould & Iron Corp	31¼	34½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17⅞	20
Warner & Swasey Co	13⅜	15¾
West Point Manufacturing	33¼	36¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅛	13¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	96½	101½
Arkansas P&L $7 pf	78½	83
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Cen Illinois Pub Sv $6 pf	50¾	54½
Central P&L 7 pf	99½	104½
Florida P&L 7 pf	69½	74½
General Water G&E $3 pf	20¾	23¾
Jamaica Water Supply	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	74½	79½
Kansas P&L 4½s pf	91	96
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	93½	98½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	77½	95½
No States Power Del 5 pf	104½	109¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	41¾	45½
No States Power Del 7 pf	47¾	51½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	106	111
Ohio Pub Sv 6 pf	94½	99½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	102½	107½
Pas P&L 7 pf	71½	76½
Penn P&L $7 pf	74½	79½
Public Service Ind	10¼	11¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	87½	92½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	96½	101½
Rochester G&E 5 pf	79	83½
Rochester G&E 6 pf	81	86
San Diego G&E	9⅞	10⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12⅞	15
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	108½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17	19
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	89½	94½
Texas P&L 6 pf	78½	83½
Washington Ry&Elec units	12	13⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	16¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	2 7½	1½3
Brockton Gas Light	3⅞	4⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	90	95
Central Maine Power 7 pf	101½	106½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	..
Conn Light & Power	27	29¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	114½	118½
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¼	16¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅞	1
Fall River Gas Works	17⅝	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27¼	30¼
Green Mountain Power pf		45
Hartford Electric Light	43¼	46¼
Haverhill Electric	21¼	24¼
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅜	10
Holyoke Water Power	13⅞	15¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¼	30¼
Lowell Electric Light	31¾	35
Lynn Gas & Electric	58¾	63¾
Mass Power & Light pf	8⅝	9¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	20½	22¾
Narragansett Elec pf	50¾	54
N E Gas & Electric $.50 pf	7	8⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	19¾	22
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	46¾	50¾
N E Public Service $6 pr ln	42¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅝	9½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6⅝	8½
Newport Electric	11⅞	14¼
Providence Gas	5⅞	7
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	99½	104½
R I Public Serv pf	26	27¾
Rockland Light & Power	5½	6⅞
Springfield Gas Light	12⅞	13⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	100	..
Western Mass Companies	16⅝	18⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15⅜	16⅝
Bank of New York (14)	262	272
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38⅜	40⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	55¾	59¾
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	71¼	73¾
Chase National (1.40)	25⅜	26⅞
Chase National (1.40)	25⅜	26⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	37½	39½
Commercial (8)	146	154
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	11¼	12¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	31⅝	33⅝
Empire Trust (3)	41¾	44¾
First National (80)	1095	1125
Guaranty Trust (.12)	233	238
Irving Trust (.60)	10	11
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33¼	34¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	24⅝	25⅝
New York Trust (3½)	65	67½
Public (1½)	27½	29
Title Guaranty & Trust	2¼	2¾

(a)—Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	35⅝	37⅝
Merchants National (12)	270	295
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	18	19⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	220	245
United States Trust (.50)	6½	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅜	13½
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of American NTSA (2.40)	30¾	33¼
Continental Illinois (4)	66¼	70¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23½	25¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46½	48½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27⅜	28⅞
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	18⅛
American Ins Newark (½a)	13⅞	13⅞
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¼	43¼
American Reserve	8½	9½
American Surety (2½)	49¾	51¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅝	7⅝
Boston (16a)	507	527
Camden Fire (1)	18⅜	19⅞
City of New York	13⅜	15½
Connecticut General Life (1)	28½	27½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31½	33½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9⅜	10⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	23⅜	25⅛
General Reinsurance (2)	39½	41½
Glens Falls (1.60)	38	40
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	24⅞	26⅝
Hanover (1.20)	23¼	24¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	82¾	85¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25⅞	27⅜
Homestead (1)	10¾	12¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8	9
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¼
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	59¾	63½
National Fire (2)	54	56
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7⅞
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	20¾	21⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39⅜	41⅝
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15½
North River (1)	21½	23
Northeast Insurance	3¼	3⅞
Phoenix (2a)	79½	82½
Providence Washington (1a)	28⅜	30⅜
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	19¾	21¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅜	20⅞
St Paul Fire (8)	255	263
Springfield (4½a)	113½	116½
Standard Accident	51¾	55½
Travelers (16)	393	403
United-States Fid & G (1a)	27⅜	28¾
United States Fire (2)	42⅜	44⅞
Westchester (1.20a)	28¼	30¾

a—Also extra or extras e—declared or paid so far this year g— paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.70	1.86
Amerex Holding	12.875	14.375
American Business Shares	2.30	2.53
Axe Houghton Fund	9.38	10.09
Boston Fund	11.81	12.70
Broad Street Investing	18.30	19.78
Bullock Fund	10.33	11.33
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	22.53	24.22
Christiana Securities Co	1745.00	1885.00
Commodity Corp	9.06	9.92
Consolidated Investment Tr	26.50	29.25
Dividend Shares	.91	1.00
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.12	16.07
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.03	9.60
Equitable Invest Corp	20.63	22.18
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.00	15.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.06	14.05
Fund Investors Inc	14.19	15.55
General Capital	24.21	26.63
General Investors Trust	3.74	4.04
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.80	13.76
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.68	.75
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.08
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked				
B—1	28.96	S—1	21.12
B—2	24.05	S—2	10.81
B—3	15.83	S—3	7.98
B—4	7.79	S—4	2.69
K—1	12.70	K—2	11.17

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	72.10	72.10
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	29.30	29.30
Maryland Fund	3.25	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	15.33	16.48
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.37	7.92
Mutual Invest	7.30	7.98
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.01
New England Fund	9.45	10.19
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.25	14.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	10.89	11.43
Quarterly Income Shares	4.25	5.05
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	80.00	..
Republ Invest Fund	2.50	2.81
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.26	74.74
Spencer Trask Fund	11.04	11.74
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	56.76	61.45
Tri-Continental Am Bk "B"	.33	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.59	.67
Wellington Fund	12.27	13.54

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.00	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.40	..
Diversified Tr C	2.65	..
Diversified Tr D	4.10	4.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.43	4.18
Nation Wide Sec	2.57	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.55	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.80	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.49	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.77	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	4.03	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	4.13	..

Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.37	.48
First Boston Corp	9.125	10.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	99	104
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10⅝
Piper Aircraft	4¼	5⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅜	6⅝

Water Bonds

			Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	87¾	90¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107	110
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	72¾	75¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106¾	109¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101	104
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	95¾	98¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99¼	102¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97½	100½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	91¾	94¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	98½	101½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	85	87¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¼	109¼

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe-riod	Pay able	Hldrs. of Record
Gaylord Container Cp	12½c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Parker Rustproof	12½c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
Accumulated				
Cdn Wireb Bob	$1.50			
A	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Peabody Coal 6pf	$1.50	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 28
Irregular				
Brown Fence & Wire				
A	$1	..	Sep. 5	Aug. 25
Brown-McLaren Mfg	5c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Dewey & Almy Chem				
	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do B	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Mergenthaler Lino	$1.50	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 8
Peoples Drug Strs	35c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Std Paper Mfg pf	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Resumed				
Brown Fence & W	10c	..	Sep. 8	Aug. 25
Reduced				
Canada & Dom Sug	20c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Jones & Laugh Steel	50c	..	Oct. 6	Sep. 4
Initial				
Pfizer (C) & Co	35c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 20
Regular				
Bankers Nat Inv Co	6¼c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 3
CanFdr&Forg A	37½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Cdn Industries 7pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
do A	$1.50	Q	Oct. 31	Sep. 30
do B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 31	Sep. 30
Cooperweld Steel	20c	..	Sep. 10	Sep. 1
do pf	62½c	Q	Sep. 10	Sep. 1
Crown Zellerb'h Crp	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Del & Bound Brk RR	$2	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 18
East Mo Pow 7 pf	$7.50	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
English Elec "A"	62c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Gaylord Cont Crp	12½c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
do 5½	68¾c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Hammermill Paper	25c	..	Sep. 21	Sep. 5
Kaufmann Dept Strs pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Kobacker Strs pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Minn Gas Lt 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do $5.10 pf	$1.27½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Missouri Ed pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Nachman Spr'field	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
No West Util pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Parker Rustproof	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
Patino M&E Cons	75c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 26
Peoples W&G $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do	$2	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Union Natl Bank of Houston	$2	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Wacker Wells Bldg	50c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 29

Boston Stocks

Aug. 18, 1942

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	100	100	100	100¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	82½	81¾	82½	81¾
2.60	Bos Edison	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	61	59½	61	59
..	Bos&Me pr pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
..	Bos&Me st B pf	1½	1½	1½	1¾
..	Bos & Prov	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
.50d	Copper Range	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞
..	Eastern SS	8¼	8	8¼	8
3.25d	NE Tel&Tel	86½	85	85	86⅛
..	Old Colony RR	15c	1fc	15c	25c
.45d	Shawmut Assoc	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
1.40d	Torrington	27	27	27	26¼
3.37½	Unit Shoe M	60¼	59¾	59¾	59⅜
1.50d	Warren S D	21	21	21	22

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Kroger Grocery Sales Up 25 P.C.

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. reported a 25 per cent increase in sales for the eighth four-week period of 1942 over the comparable period in 1941, or $28,656,681 against $22,866,871. Cumulative sales were $225,474,483, or 26 per cent above the $178,284,197 reported a year ago.

War Spending Hits New Peak During July

WASHINGTON (AP)—War spending by the United States reached a rate of $1,790 a second in July.

The Office of War Information reported that disbursements by the Treasury and expenditures by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries for war purposes totaled $4,794,000,000, compared with the previous record of $4,123,000,000 in June.

This was at the rate of $154,645,-161 a day for July's 31 days, or $6,-443,548 an hour and $107,392 a minute.

Starting with $200,000,000 in July, 1940, war expenditures have increased almost every month. By December, 1940, they had reached $508,000,000 and by July, 1941, had passed $1,000,000,000.

War spending neared the $2,000,-000,000 mark in December, 1941, but did not actually pass it until January, 1942, when they totaled $2,230,000,000. By March expenditures had passed $3,000,000,000, while June showed more than $4,-000,000,000.

Total war spending from June, 1940 through July, 1942 came to $39,559,000,000.

Despite the magnitude of actual expenditures, they fell far short of commitments for equipment, supplies and services. During the two years ended last July 1, contracts and other commitments totaled $129,998,000,000. The total of appropriations approved or pending totaled about $223,000,000,000 at the end of July.

Eastman Orders That Freight Cars Carry Load Limit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman has ordered that freight cars carrying civilian freight must be loaded to their marked load limit, or to full visible capacity.

Tank cars, flat cars, and cars containing less-than-carload freight were exempted from the order.

Mr. Eastman said the purpose was to obtain more efficient use of cars and locomotives. Railroad motive power now was being used to a point close to capacity, Mr. Eastman said, and "we must get the greatest possible use out of the existing railroad plants."

Troop movements and war freight will continue to increase in volume and ODT also must anticipate a further diversion of freight from truck lines because of the rubber shortage and retirement of equipment which cannot be replaced, he added.

Provisions of the loading order may be disregarded, it was emphasized, in cases where maximum loading would create a transportation hazard, or result in damage to goods. Commodities which require refrigeration, heating or ventilation must not be loaded beyond the refrigerating, ventilating, or heating capacity of the freight car.

Freight shipments of goods consigned to not more than three points may be consolidated in one car, with the exception of livestock, poultry, or any freight which might contaminate or damage other good in the car.

N. E. Telephone Votes Dividend Of $1.25 Share

BOSTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. today voted a dividend of $1.25 a share on the capital stock, marking the second dividend reduction this year from the long established $1.75 quarterly rate.

In the previous quarter the company paid $1.50 a share. The dividend declared today is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10. The company is a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and about 70 per cent of its stock is held by the parent company.

John J. Robinson, president of the New England Company, said concerning the dividend reduction:

"Today's action by directors was based on the certainty that much higher taxes will be imposed to finance the nation's war effort. This would cut deeply into earnings despite an all-time record volume of traffic being carried over its lines."

Fly Sees Stability In Radio Service Despite Shortages

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commending broadcasters for "doing a marvelous job for the war effort," Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission expressed confidence that the radio industry's stability would be maintained despite shortage of tubes and other materials.

Because of the industry's war work, he told a press conference, "I don't think any one will sit by and permit broadcasting service to be impaired."

Alluding to a number of suggestions by Government and industry officials for conservation of materials, Mr. Fly said:

"No measure has been suggested by any one in the Government or in the industry which is not aimed toward establishing stability and durability of broadcasting service and coverage.

"No suggestion has been made which would result in any real impairment of the service being rendered to the public by radio or of the service being rendered to advertisers."

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.30e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Aire Access	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Alum Goods (.30e)	12	12	12
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	100	100	100
100	Am Cen Mfg (.35e)	5	5	5
200	Am Cit P&LB	5-32	5-32	5-32
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	35	34¾	35
150	Am Fork & Ho (½e)	12	12	12
200	Am Gas & El 1.80a)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
125	Am Mfg (11e)	23	22½	23
600	Am Maracaibo	⅞	¾	⅞
500	Am Republic (.10e)	6	5¾	6
200	Am Superpow	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Ark Nat Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
550	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	31	29	31
500	Atlas Corp war	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Atlas Ply (1½e)	16½	16	16½
200	Automat Prod	2½	2½	2½
25	Avery & Sons pf	14½	14½	14½
100	Barl & Seel A	8	8	8
100	Beech Aire	8½	8½	8½
200	Bliss (E W)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
90	Bohack (H C)	40½	40	40
600	Braz Tr L & P (.40e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Breze Corp (1g)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
200	Brewst Aero (.30g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Bridgpt Mach	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Brill A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Brill B	3/16	3/16	3/16
50	Brill pf	44	44	44
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	2	2	2
1600	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	8¼	7	7¾
300	Buf N&EP 5 pf (5)	77	76	77
600	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
300	Carrier Corp	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Casco Prod (1g)	6	6	6
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	99¼	99¼	99¼
700	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¾	9½	9⅝
200	Cities Service	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Clark Control (¾e)	13	13	13
1100	Colon Develop	1	1	1
100	Colonial Airlines	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Colum G&E pf (5)	18⅞	18½	18⅞
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	48	48	48
20	Cons Ret Strs pf	107	107	107
200	Cont Roll & Stl	10½	10⅜	10⅜
800	Creole Pet (½a)	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cons Ret Strs (.35g)	4	4	4
50	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Draper Corp (3)	60	60	60
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	24	24	24
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	7	7	7
100	East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	22¼	21¾	22¼
800	El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	El Bond&Sh pf (66)	43¾	41¾	43¾
200	El Bond&Sh 55 pf (5)	39	37⅜	39
660	Emp G&F 8% pf	156⅝	156⅜	156⅝
160	EEmp G&F 7% pf	148⅛	147⅞	148¼
10	Emp G&F 6½% pf	143¾	143¾	143¾
70	Emp G&F 6% pf	139½	139⅛	139½
100	Equity C $4 pf (¾k)	15½	15½	15½
600	Fairchild En&Air	1½	1½	1½
100	Pedders Mfg (.15e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Ford Mot Ltd.54e	2	2	2
900	Frank Cot Dis	2	2	2
300	Fuller (GA) (2g)	10½	10½	10½
200	Fuller 4pct pf	49¾	49	49¾

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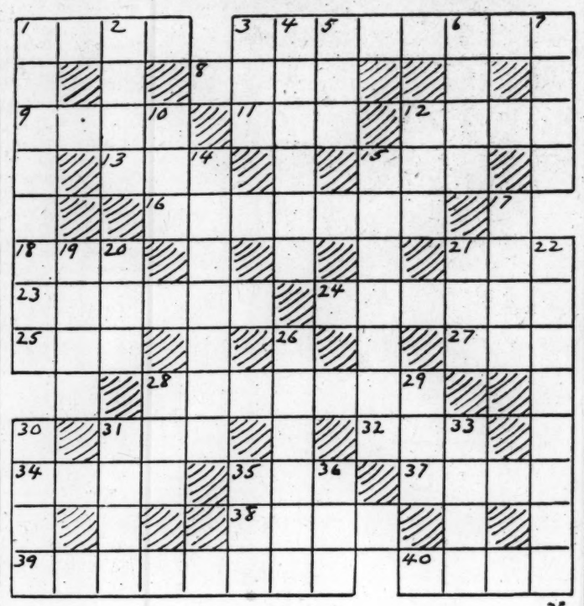
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If someone sent you an Indian Runner, it would be what?
3—Where would you find a family circle (pl.)?
8—What was real name of Josh Billings?
9—What was former silver coin unit of Spanish monetary system?
11—Before.
12—Who "came tumbling after" her companion?
13—What is an island of the Caroline Islands?
15—Kindled.
16—What was first name of author of "The Rise of Silas Lapham"?
18—To employ.
21—Bustle.
23—What is a seal used officially to give authority to a document?
24—Who wrote "Songs of the Sunlands"?
25—What is Leonard Merrick's native land (abbr.)?
27—A formicid is what?
28—Who is the usurping duke, brother to Prospero, in "The Tempest"?
31—Repetition.
32—You would expect Eugenie Leontovitch to do what?
34—To declare.
35—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
37—What mythical character had a belt which doubled his strength whenever he put it on?
38—What is an enclosure for an exhibition of some sort?
39—What is a warm jacket of knit worsted?
40—What is opposed to "greater"?

Down

1—What creature sang in its sleep in Lewis Carroll's tale?
2—What American statesman was called the "Mill Boy of the Slashes"?
3—Article.
4—What Anglo-Saxon was nicknamed Harefoot?
5—Female sheep.
6—Departure of an actor from the stage is called what?
7—What is a circular structure for packing away fodder?
10—Legal knowledge.
12—Who is subject of a poem by Bret Harte?
14—Squabs are what?
15—Who was a daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Aeneas?
17—Peri stood at gate of what place in Moore's "Paradise and the Peri"?
19—Marion Talley would do what to entertain?
20—What golden object was sold by Mother Goose's son for "not half of its value"?
21—Where would you find Muscle Shoals (abbr.)?
22—Who is companion of Mulvaney and Learoyd in "Soldiers Three"?
26—Lead casket in Shakespeare's play contains picture of whom?
28—To ventilate.
29—In poem by Helen Hunt Jackson, what month has "bright blue weather" (abbr.)?
30—Secular.
31—Goldilocks sat in chair belonging to what creature?
33—What is objective case of "thou"?
35—Unit of energy is what?
36—What is a cape of Massachusetts?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

HOW should I and any man that lives be strangers to each other?—COWPER.

In Lighter Vein

Shakespeare's Out

The Germans have ordered all copies of Shakespeare's works to be pulped. Before the war they acclaimed him as a true Aryan dramatist, but now, as a humorist puts it, they've discovered he isn't really Hitlerature.—Answers.

No Wonder

"I thought you were working in a government laboratory," said the first chemist.

"Yes," nodded the second man. "I put all the substitutes for rubber into one batch, cooked it up and offered it as a solution to our retread problem."

"What happened?" asked the first experimenter.

"I got bounced," sighed the second.

The Ideal Hostess

Well known was the tact of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, wife of the Vice-President of the United States. The courteous conduct of Mrs. Morton was quite equal to the tradition of Lady Washington's act of crushing a teacup to relieve the embarrassment of the guest who had inadvertently broken one of her treasured eggshell cups. Mrs. Morton had a set of exquisitely painted doilies, the work of a noted Paris artist. She observed one of her dinner guests using one of the priceless flimsy squares as a napkin.

Mrs. Morton smiled serenely and said, "Such flimsy doilies are useless; you know it's the fashion—let me give you another." The grateful politician accepted the napkin and was apparently unaware of his mistake.

Wide World

Nation's Smallest Indian Reservation

Supai Canyon, ten-mile-square stronghold of the remaining 200 members of Supai Indian tribe, is located on the edge of the Grand Canyon in Northern Arizona. To reach this place one must drive 35 miles through wilderness from Grand Canyon Village on the south rim of the canyon, and then go 14 miles by horseback down precipitous cliffs. At the foot of these 1,000-foot cliffs, the Indians have cultivated about 200 acres of their 512-acre reservation with fruit crops and corn.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Seaweed Can Make Rocks?

We probably are all familiar with the fact that the fossil imprints of plants and animals may be found in rock. Perhaps not so common is the knowledge that seaweeds make rocks. Many seaweeds have a great capacity for extracting limestone from seawater and depositing it as a shell-like crust encasing the plant. Such seaweed rocks are, in some cases, so much like coral as to be mistaken for that substance. Paleontologists have advanced the opinion that many of the massive rocks in the older strata of North America are of seaweed origin.

How Sand Bags May Be Used to Destroy Sand Dunes?

Something very like carrying coals to Newcastle has been worked out by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Sand, in bags, is carried to sand dunes to cause them to disperse. It has been observed that so long as a dune has a sharp, smooth upper crest, a prevailing wind will cause it to grow. But if the crest is broken up into a saw-toothed ridge, that same wind will tear the dune down. Placing sandbags at intervals along the dune crest provides the necessary saw-toothed effect, and the bags tend to remain in place as the dune dwindles, sticking to their posts until the wind erases the sand hill.
—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Have I now any power at all to say any thing? the word that God putteth in my mouth, that shall I speak.—NUM. 22:38

Victory Harvesters

[Longmont (Colo.) Times]

A farmer boy who was inducted into military service this week, leaving his wheat crop on the ground unshocked, will receive some good news when he gets his next letter from home. He will learn that a crew of Victory harvesters from Longmont paid a visit to his wheat fields, where they made merry for an hour and now the grain is shocked and ready for threshing.

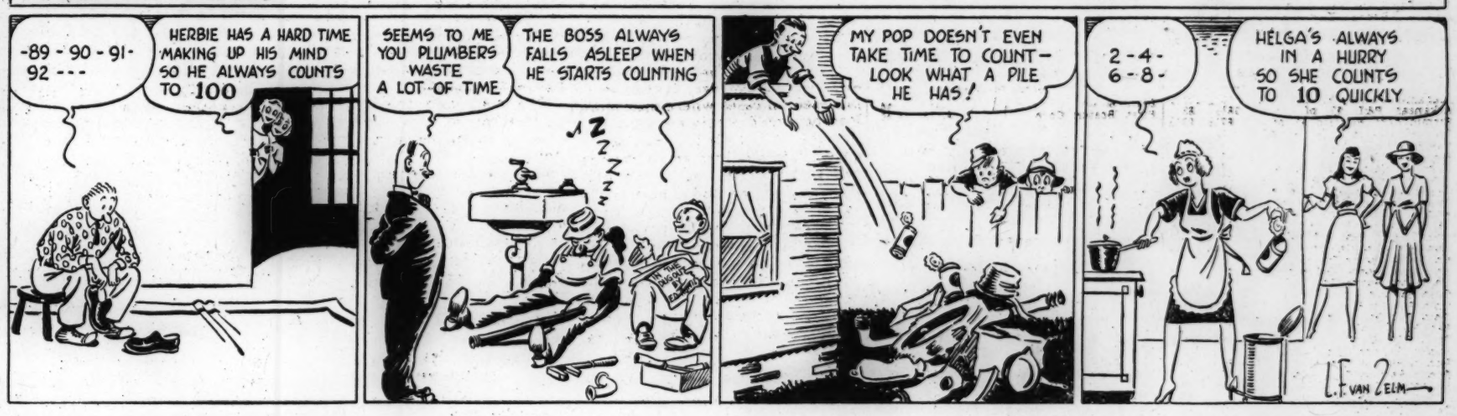
The job was done recently for Milton Ogren. A crew of 28 merchants, clerks, business and professional people visited the Ogren farm and also the John H. Nelson farm nearby, as volunteer workers to aid local farmers save their crops.

Sixteen acres were shocked for Ogren. The group consisted of 10 men and three young women. The women especially enjoyed the harvesting experience and returned from the field not the least bit wearied and enthusiastic about going again.

At the Nelson farm the remainder of the crew cleared a field of about 20 acres of barley in short order.

FACTS and FIGURES
A BATTLESHIP'S ENGINE ROOM REQUIRES MORE THAN 4000 JEWELS—SAPPHIRES AND RUBIES. THEY ARE USED AS BEARINGS IN ELECTRICAL DEVICES
RUBBER PONTONS ARE CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING 6-TON LOADS
IT'S A FACT A DIESEL ENGINE DOES TWICE AS MUCH WORK ON A GALLON OF FUEL AS A GASOLINE ENGINE
ONE ACRE OF SUGAR BEETS PRODUCES ABOUT 3100 POUNDS OF GRANULATED SUGAR, ACCORDING TO THE U.S. BEET SUGAR ASSOC.
K. PARRIS

NEWS ITEM—STATE COLLEGE, PA.—IN ORDER TO SAVE WASTE MATERIAL, H.W. LOMAN, COLLEGE PURCHASING AGENT, WARNS—"DON'T THROW ANYTHING AWAY WITHOUT COUNTING TEN."


-89-90-91-92---
HERBIE HAS A HARD TIME MAKING UP HIS MIND SO HE ALWAYS COUNTS TO 100
SEEMS TO ME YOU PLUMBERS WASTE A LOT OF TIME
THE BOSS ALWAYS FALLS ASLEEP WHEN HE STARTS COUNTING
Z Z Z Z
MY POP DOESN'T EVEN TAKE TIME TO COUNT—LOOK WHAT A PILE HE HAS!
2-4-6-8-
HELGA'S ALWAYS IN A HURRY SO SHE COUNTS TO 10 QUICKLY
L.F. VAN ZELM

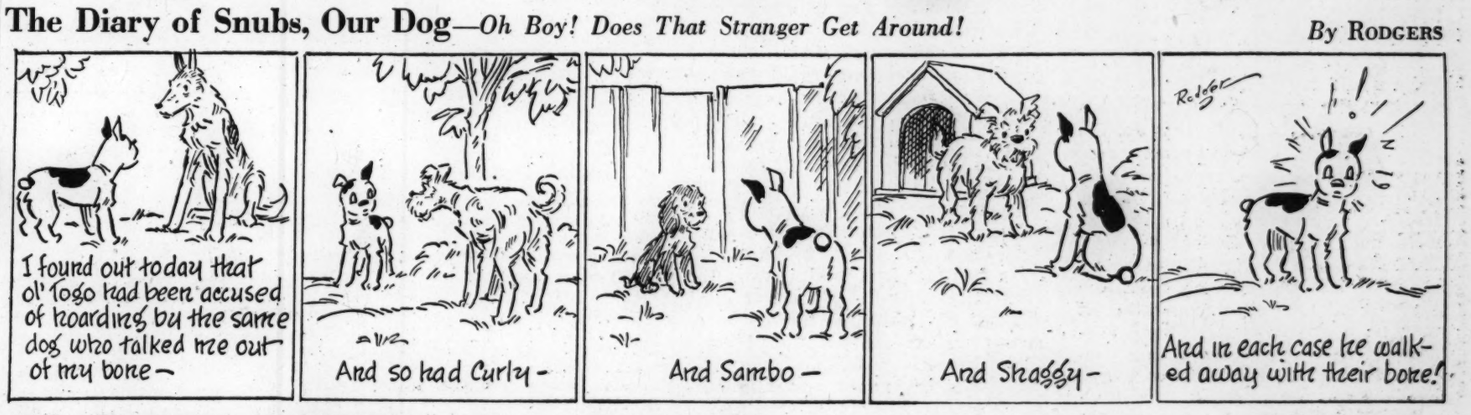
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slim Pickings*

By LE PELLEY

THERE AREN'T MANY BLUEBERRIES LEFT !!!
LET'S TRY THE HUCKLE-BERRIES....
HOW ABOUT SOME BLACK CAPS
THERE ARE SOME RASPBERRY BUSHES OVER THERE
OH.. STRAWBERRIES !!
LATER
MOM.... CAN YOU MAKE A BLUEBERRY, HUCKLEBERRY, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY PIE

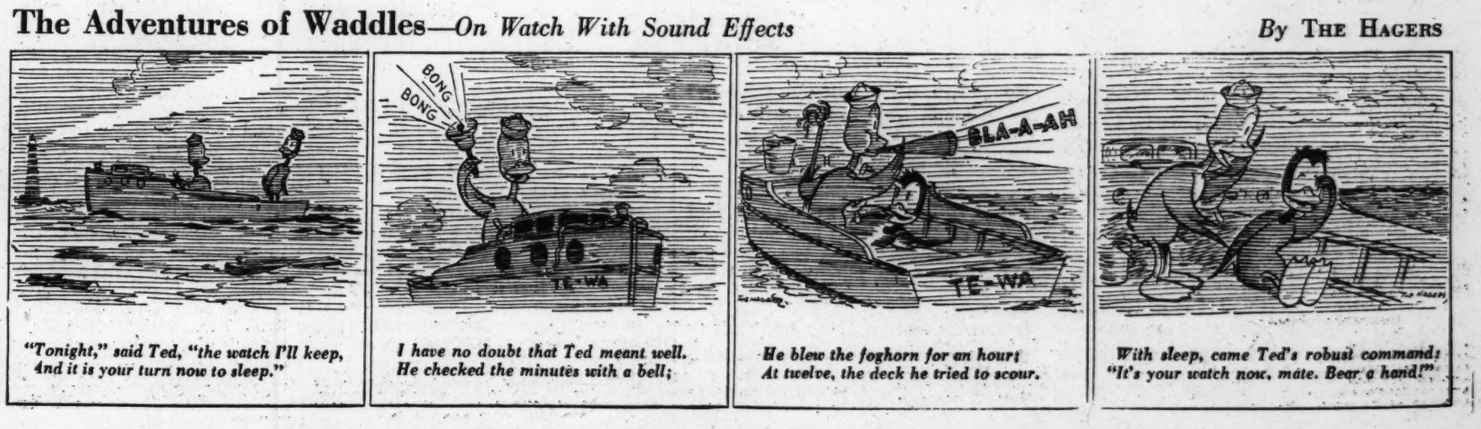
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Boy! Does That Stranger Get Around!*

By RODGERS


I found out today that ol' Togo had been accused of hoarding by the same dog who talked me out of my bone—
And so had Curly—
And Sambo—
And Shaggy—
And in each case he walked away with their bone!

The Adventures of Waddles—*On Watch With Sound Effects*

By THE HAGERS



"Tonight," said Ted, "the watch I'll keep, And it is your turn now to sleep."

I have no doubt that Ted meant well. He checked the minutes with a bell;

He blew the foghorn for an hour At twelve, the deck he tried to scour.

With sleep, came Ted's robust command: "It's your watch now, mate. Bear a hand!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Churchill in Moscow

Mr. Churchill's visit to Moscow was evidently directed to finding out how the United Nations may best get on with the war, not to explaining why they should postpone action. The communiqués tell us next to nothing. What is more important, they tell the enemy next to nothing. But the backdrop of world-wide developments against which the meeting in Moscow took place should prove significant.

A mounting Japanese threat to Australia has just been relieved through offensive action by United Nations forces in the Solomon Islands, news from which sector continues encouraging. American power has been building up for months at British and Irish bases. American air power is being steadily initiated into the lessons of Continental bombing. An American General in Britain has stated that training of American forces there must be intensified.

These developments are not secrets. By no means secret, either, though they have not attracted the attention they may deserve, are reports that high German military leaders acknowledge that the Russians are still far from beaten. Such reports discount Axis-circulated rumors that the critical situation of Russia accounts entirely for Mr. Churchill's visit.

The Moscow meeting has brought together men who should have met long ago. Mr. Churchill, though opposed to Communism, was never blind to the world strategy forced upon all peoples who were the intended victims of the predatory Third Reich. Before Munich he recognized the need of closer relations with Russia.

One effect of the conversations between the British Prime Minister and Mr. Stalin will be to remove much negative speculation among the peoples of the United Nations — speculation which assumed that suspicion between Russia and her allies has stood in the way of a second front. Moreover, there is little doubt that the discussions—in which W. Averill Harriman and General Wavell took part—put the various problems of the United Nations properly into the framework of global strategy. The feeling of mutual trust engendered by the Churchill visit to Moscow is a heartening sign that the groundwork for a United Nations offensive is already well under way.

Discussing India

One of the most touchy phases of the entire Indian problem receives new stress in a warning from Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League. Mr. Jinnah states that he would cease his co-operation should the British sacrifice Moslem interests in seeking peace with the Congress Party which is dominated by Hindus.

Just how sharp is the cleavage between Moslems and Hindus may be sensed from Mr. Jinnah's declaration that he would urge the Moslems to resist any Hindu government that the British might set up—even, he added, "if the British shot me down." The Moslem minority in India numbers at least 80,000,000 and has contributed much more than its share to the army now guarding India.

As a letter in an adjoining column observes, American radio listeners on Saturday were treated to a forecast of the developments Mr. Jinnah outlines.

How to be sure that the defense of India would not be sacrificed to internecine strife between many factions should the British withdraw is not the simple question that some people seem to suppose. Some Americans who have interested themselves in Indian freedom urge a provisional government under United Nations auspices. If Mr. Gandhi's American interpreters are really clearer about his objectives than are his own countrymen, then it may be useful to explore these suggestions. In the past, we may note parenthetically, Mr Gandhi's own words have discouraged the idea.

President Roosevelt is reportedly being urged to use his influence towards some such solution. But Americans should understand that the initiative properly rests in Britain. Despite numerous short visits to India by various American writers, there is in Britain a great repository of experience in Indian questions to which the American public has no direct access, and to which advocates of Indian freedom have paid too little attention. Mr. Jinnah's warning should be read not only by the British to whom it is addressed but by all who recognize in the Indian question a menace to the success of the United Nations' cause.

The Well-Dressed Wave

Lieut. Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee of the Women's Naval Reserve Corps has revealed a deft touch in surrounding the new uniforms of the American Waves with some part of the suspense that once attached to the Paris openings.

Beyond the fact that Mainbocher has designed the outfit, including the hat, summer and winter uniforms, raincoats, overcoats, havelocks, blouses, and sweaters, very little is known. Commander McAfee has added spice by observing the costumes were designed to be becoming to women and not merely to copy the men's uniforms. And she has hinted the whole outfit will be rather pretty by disclosing that the "opening" is delayed because they haven't yet found just the right shade for the hosiery.

We have heard so much feminine criticism of men's costumes, military and civilian, that it will be interesting to see what the girls can do when turned loose with a Paris couturier, Navy blue, some gold braid and brass buttons. But, after all, they'll have to go some to beat the Admirals' "fore-and-afters."

Farmers Pay High Wages, Too

Front pages of western newspapers a few days ago showed sailors from a Minnesota training station out in the grain field shocking wheat. News stories from Michigan tell of camps for schoolboys and women brought to the famous Traverse City region to pick the cherry crop. Out in the Puyallup Valley of Washington, State employees enlisted, along with soldiers, school children, and office workers, to save the berry crop. This year's crops are bountiful, but all are not being gathered because of lack of labor. And in any event, the farmer must compete with war industries for necessary help.

That is one reason the housewife sometimes pays over 30 cents a pint for red raspberries and 75 cents a bunch for asparagus. The farmer is not pocketing all those increased prices for fruits and vegetables and eggs and butter and practically everything produced on the farm. He has to pay out unheard-of wages. So blame the war, and the high wages paid in war industries, for the high cost of food—not the farmer. The hired man is not going to stay on the farm when he can double or triple his wages in town.

This helps to explain why it is hard to persuade farmers, their Representatives in Congress, and the Department of Agriculture that a ceiling should be placed on farm products at "parity," as the President recommends, or even at 110 per cent of "parity," as the law now provides. Farm products as a whole reached approximately this point during the latter half of 1941; that is, a given quantity of all farm products would purchase as much of the articles farmers buy for business and living as during the period 1910-14.

"Parity," in other words, is based on the relative prices of wheat, corn, hogs, cotton, cherries, loganberries, and prunes on the one hand, and harness, plows, stoves, baling wire, overalls, carpets, and sunbonnets on the other. But, most important of all, "parity" does not include the wages of farm labor, a primary and necessary cost of farm operation.

It is for this reason that friends of the farmer—including such men as Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture, who recently prepared an illuminating statement on the subject—insist that if ceilings are to be placed at "parity," the legal formula should be modified to reflect all real costs of farm operation, including wages.

The fact that food production in the United States is vital to the war effort makes it advisable that the matter of farm price ceilings be studied carefully. Certainly no ceiling should be imposed which might result in curtailed production of essential crops. Food is quite as important as bullets in winning a war.

No, Henry, "food will win the war" doesn't mean you are called on to donate the young lady's first biscuits to the Army as offensive missiles.

Those fiddler crabs we used to find so often on the beaches probably have made themselves scarce because they were afraid of Mr. Petrillo.

In the present crisis it's hard not to compare Gandhi's spinning wheel with Nero's fiddle.

To the Victor Belongs the Spoiled

Down the Middle of the Road

Soiled

By Erwin D. Canham

On the afternoon of Dec. 7 last, Senator Gerald P. Nye was addressing an America First meeting in Pittsburgh. When, late in the afternoon, a reserve officer arose and tried to tell the crowd that the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor and Manila he was hooted down with cries: "Warmonger! Throw him out!"

Altogether too much of the Nation remains in the mood of the crowd at Pittsburgh. The outright seditionists, or part of them, are being dealt with in the courts. R. H. Markham is recapitulating their activities in a notable series of articles running currently on this page. But they are not among the gravest offenders against our effort to attain and preserve freedom for all. The worst underminers of our war effort do not deal in Nazi propaganda. They do not land on our beaches from submarines. They are not aliens. They are American citizens—they are the people who have not yet waked up.

* * *

What should be done with the Massachusetts motorists, at least 276 of whom made long and repeated daily motor trips on supplementary ration books to the Rockingham race meeting? The moral obliquity revealed by this situation can only be grasped when you read the list of violators made public by Henry Parkman, Jr., the Massachusetts OPA director, and realize that all the individuals had solemnly promised to use their extra gasoline only for business purposes. There were the hearses which, with "S" stickers, made long trips to the races. There was the Melrose woman who came on her physician husband's "C" sticker. There were the petty politicians, with gasoline rations based on official jobs, who drove freely to the races. There were the trucks, with "S" stickers for needful work, which came from all parts of the State to the racetrack—eight of them all the way from Worcester. There were numerous people, with appeals now pending for extra gasoline even beyond their present preferred status, who still had enough gas to go for several consecutive days to the races.

All these people were not simply "wise-guys" displaying the timeworn and dishonored facility for chiseling. They were keeping their neighbors, and perhaps themselves, cold next winter. They were showing the extraordinary moral blindness which has long been one of the American Nation's greatest problems. They were helping to lose the war. How will they feel when exposed? Who can say? Presumably their defense mechanisms will work overtime, and they will say they needed recreation. They deserve to be pilloried before the whole community.

But this kind of moral blindness is but a symptom of a national condition. It does not simply apply to little people. The Truman Committee and other investigating bodies have exposed selfishness and heedlessness extending to the highest industrial quarters and into business offices which have long been respected and admired. The record of some dollar-a-year men is dishearteningly black. The carelessness and profligacy of many public officials have been exposed. Members of Congress currently have been linked with notorious real estate speculations, with oil-well gambling on behalf of extremely questionable clients. Such cases have been exposed. The voters have returned the legislators to office with bigger majorities.

Few corners of American public life have been free from similar taints. The shadowy nature of trade union treasuries has been a notorious scandal since the end of prohibition threw various criminals into other pursuits. And it is entirely obvious that many war contracts need careful audit.

What does it all mean? Are we, as one writer this week suggests, at the nadir reached by France in *l'affaire Stavisky*, and does this corruption in public life suggest a rottenness even more fundamental? Not if we take action soon enough. Not if we wake up to the dangers of this inner taint, and burn it out in the fires of national sacrifice.

* * *

There is an incredible story, doubtless false, going the rounds. It tells of Americans (alongside the heroic ones) who were supposed to have sold, for $5 a can, precious foodstuffs ferried from Corregidor across to Bataan. The allegory has a bitter moral, because doubtless these profiteers would have been stuck with their dirty money on Corregidor, and would have had to burn it up with the other paper money that was officially destroyed by the authorities before the surrender. So it would be with profiteers in the United States if their moral degeneracy led—as enough of it would inevitably do—to the extinction of the American dream.

There was corruption in the Civil War. And in the Revolution. Of course, that's no excuse. It explains the protracted and narrow struggle which the Revolution had to be, and the bitter aftermath of the War Between the States. It isn't good enough to behave that way today. The peril is too great. We need clean hands now, or we can't win this war. We need to wake up—and to wash up.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

India's Minority Problem

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An ingeniously arranged round table the other evening brought together spokesmen for the British, the Hindu, and the Moslem points of view, with an American journalist who has recently visited Mr. Gandhi.

One of the first "facts" apparently established by the radio discussion was that the Moslem and the Hindu stood together in demanding freedom for India, thus seeming to disprove British contentions that the minority problem is important.

However, when the question of establishing a free Indian government arose, the Moslem insisted that it should be a government for all Indians, not just for the Hindus, or the Brahmans. No assurances on the part of the Hindu were acceptable to him. He continued to stress the fact that in Indian organization most of the big jobs have been going to the Brahmans. Their discussion became a duet in which both parts took crescendos at the same time.

It became quite evident to many American listeners just what sort of dangers are involved in the demand that the British turn India over to the Indians at this time. It had become plain that there is a minority problem in India.

In fact, it is one concerning not only the Moslems but some 50,000,000 untouchables and a number of smaller minorities.

Brookline, Mass. M. COURT

"Unistatians"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Very soon after my arrival in England on a visit some years ago, I stopped calling myself an American, and answered that I was from the United States when I was asked my nationality. I discovered that when people from England and Scotland told me they had friends in America, they often meant Canada, and once in a while, Mexico; while in France they sometimes meant Brazil or Argentina or some other South American country. I realized then the United States is really only a part of North and South America, and I began to wish that there was one noun that I could use to designate my nationality.

I was disturbed to read in The Christian Science Monitor a few months ago: "Americans in Argentina Launch Drive." "It is the aim of the American community in Buenos Aires to raise 500,000 pesos ($125,000) for war purposes by December 31." A laudable goal, but I know how the Central and South Americans who read that account felt when they saw the word "American" used to designate people of the United States. Every native of Argentina is an American!

I resolved to use the word "American" correctly, and to call myself and other people of this country "Unistatians." It's the best word that I can find—"Unistatians," meaning the people of the United States. I wish everyone would use it! MARION D. ROBB

New York

The Wide Horizon

The Spell of Anti-Semitism

By R. H. Markham

Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, who was the American-born leader of Hitler's Bund in the United States, wrote to one of his friends in Connecticut, shortly after Pearl Harbor, "Rosenfeld has his war." He was referring to the President and charging him with being a Jew. That is a very common practice of all Nazis. They consider the supreme way of expressing fanatical abhorrence for anyone is to call him a Jew. It is a striking fact that most of the twenty-eight Americans recently indicted by the Federal Government as conspirators are rabidly anti-Semitic. Is that a sign of disloyalty to America?

The native-born American, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, has openly confessed his disloyalty; he has pleaded guilty to conspiring against the United States. In a letter which he wrote to a fellow conspirator he said: "There is no going back for me any more. Heil Hitler!" Side by side, in him, went burning hatred for Jews and bitter disloyalty to the United States. With him, fanatical Jew-hating excluded devotion to American democracy. William Dudley Pelley, who has just been convicted of sedition on eleven separate counts and sentenced to prison for fifteen years, is also a furious Jew hater. Scores of such cases lead one to ask whether intense and consuming hatred of any group of Americans doesn't drive the hater straight into the camp of Adolf Hitler, the chief enemy of America and all its ideals.

A cursory study of some of the twenty-eight persons recently indicted by the Federal Government for conspiracy is very interesting in this respect. One of them is Rev. Gerald B. Winrod of Kansas, an evangelist, preacher, editor. He traveled extensively throughout the country, held meetings in churches, halls and tabernacles, and circulated much printed material. He boasted that his magazine, the Defender, had 100,000 readers. One of the main points in all his activities was anti-Semitism. With the Jews he coupled Communism, the New Deal, Soviet Russia, and the British Empire, all of which he attacked. He conjured up a mysterious, diabolical, world-wide power, working to destroy good people.

He followed the road of irrepressible hatred and it took him into the camp of those accused of being America's enemies.

* * *

Another one of the indicted is Robert Edward Edmondson, who has been among America's most tireless pamphleteers or leafleteers. It is probable that for many years he did more than any other American to disseminate by the printed word the ideas of Adolf Hitler in the United States. He was as a fountain, unceasingly spouting hatred against Jews, and this venom flowed in little streams from his pen all over the country. He kept in touch with other preachers of hatred in every part of the land and supplied them with material. His leaflets were distributed at meetings, disseminated on the streets, reprinted in papers, read from platforms. These countless copies of hate-bearing leaflets were as poisoned threads binding many Americans to America's most implacable enemy.

Another of the indicted is Charles B. Hudson, who has published in Omaha, Neb., a weekly letter entitled "America In Danger," or "AID" for short. Concerning him, Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling recently wrote, "I know Ch. B. Hudson and his family. They are Bible-reading Christian believers in the power of prayer. The last time I saw Charlie Hudson he still had been unable to afford to get needed dental work done. His wife takes roomers. They have since moved to an even cheaper place."

That is a rather characteristic picture. Hudson seems to be a very earnest man. And he is not running for office, as are many of his associates in opposing America's war efforts. But his sincerity makes his work no less heinous. His chief message concerns the S O S or Synagogue of Satan. This bugaboo is completely in the realm of witchcraft, hobgoblins, and medieval heresy. It is like the Octopus and Hidden Hand and fictitious Protocols of Zion. There in the Mid-West, in the midst of stalwart farmers and the children of pioneers, sat Charles Hudson trying to spread terror among his neighbors.

He wrote against "turning all phases of our economy into a war mechanism," called Washington "co-seat of the S O S," lauded persons who had openly and aggressively advocated totalitarianism, reprinted provocative extracts from Social Justice, and discouraged support of our war effort.

For national director of Civilian Defense he proposed General Moseley, who was once the leading candidate of American totalitarians for the Führer of the United States. Hudson intimated that the disasters of this war had been planned "from within," charged that sinister forces were using this war to destroy the white race, and attributed every misfortune to a "Satanic Jewish power."

* * *

Even more cavernous and nocturnal and lugubrious are the outpourings of William Kullgren of Atascadero, Calif., who is also under indictment for what he has written in

Lewis in the Milwaukee Journal

Watch the Other Half of the Swastika!

his Beacon Light, which gives off very ghastly rays. This chief among the dealers in treacherous spooks constantly trumpets about the S O S, predicts dire defeats and foretells horrendous calamities. "The Empire will be gone," he writes, "and England reduced to a fourth-rate Power."

A terrible catastrophe is said to be approaching. "There are not many hours left of this old dispensation, and if you continue to compromise with evil you will be definitely destroyed with it. Take your stand with the God-fearing group of Americans who are bravely proclaiming the truth about national affairs and spiritual laws."

Could that threat mean anything except "Don't support the Government in its war efforts any more, or you'll soon be destroyed by a general cataclysm"? And the writer of that boasts of getting letters from Army men.

Also he is very definite in his apocalyptic blackmail. "Perhaps even before this is in print," he writes, "God is going to speak through the elements in a way that will strike terror to the Administration and all who work for them."

He quotes Gerald Winrod in a way that seems to say the President is "a stooge of foreign interests" and an "enemy of the people." He quotes George E. Sullivan as saying that "Jews are controlling the Roman Catholic Church." He calls a book purporting to describe the "Jews as the source of all subversion" as a MUST book. "There is just one issue," he writes, "a religious war: the Bible versus the Talmud. The S O S against the Church.

"We may expect the use of poison gas, (it) will snuff out the lives of millions overnight. London will be a major center of gas attacks. Also perhaps San Francisco. We may expect an epidemic of sickness and death. The President (has brought) an end to the American way of life. You may expect to see sudden deaths of members of Congress. There will be suicides of Congressmen."

The writer of these prophecies of doom dwells at length on the cases of Presidents who have been assassinated and predicts the passing of President Roosevelt. Moreover, he boasts menacingly, "Our predictions are beginning to click."

* * *

Can any responsible person doubt that such preaching of hatred and black disaster is mental sabotage of the rankest sort? In such writings are suggestions of assassinations, cosmic upheavals, gas attacks, military disaster. There is a ghoulish portrayal of a vast, dark "Satanic Conspiracy," a bony hidden hand moving through the night. There is a constant incitation to cruel, blind hatred toward fellow Americans, and all is enshrouded with gloom, perdition, pernicious astrological stars, the crashing of dispensations.

Americans are not free to peddle opium nor other drugs that rob men of their will power and turn them into irresponsible beasts. Yet spooky, mystic, implacable hatred for one's neighbors is an obsession more destructive than any drug. To destroy a regiment's courage with drugs would certainly be a seditious act. The courts will decide whether peddling the poison of such spooky anti-Semitism is also not sedition.

Tomorrow—"Blind Leaders"

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